# The Enterprise.

VOL. 9. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904. NO. 23.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

### S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

### POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

**MAILS ARRIVE.**

| | A. M. | P. M |
|---|---|---|
| From the North | 6:45 | 12 03 |
| " " | — | 4:05 |
| " South | — | 12:39 |
| " South | — | 5:54 |

**MAIL CLOSES.**

| | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| North | 6:40 | 12:09 |
| " | — | 5:24 |
| South | 6:15 | — |

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

### MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

### DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City


good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.


## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

### Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

### HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

### Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

William Smith, wanted in Stockton on a charge of embezzlement from F. A. Ruhl, has been arrested at Los Angeles.

Rogerio Rocha, the oldest of the San Fernando mission Indians, said to have been 112 years old, is dead at San Fernando.

Judge Gesford of the Superior Court at Napa has decided that the Veterans' Home at Yountville can not retain the funds of a dead veteran.

The San Diego City Council has decided to sell the water and sewer bonds to E. H. Rollins & Co. of Chicago, the premium offered being $1000.

Because a San Francisco woman wrote Judge Bell of Seattle about the hard luck of her husband, Harvey Kroft, convicted of embezzling the Fishermen's Union funds, has been paroled.

The trade building at the Ione School of Industry was burned to the ground last week. The fire started in the furnace-room from some unknown cause. The loss is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000.

Catherine O'Neill, aged three years, was drowned at Yerba last week by falling into an irrigating ditch. The child's parents reside in San Diego and it was staying with relatives here when the accident happened.

D. Legaboire, a track walker employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was killed by a train last week near Webster station, Yolo county. His body, badly mutilated, was found floating in the flood waters near the track.

The Castroville Co-operative Creamery Company has begun an action in the Superior Court in San Jose against A. G. Col & Co. to restrain them from alleged infringement of a trade mark, and for $800 damages. A temporary injunction was granted

William Grider, one of the convicts pardoned by Governor Pardee for having given information of considerable value to the prison officials at the time of the big break in July last, was arrested for stealing stoves, carpets, knives and other articles from the store of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., where he has been employed for some time.

The Globe Navigation Company of Seattle has acquired two new steel steamships of 8000 tons each, now on the Atlantic coast. They will be operated out of Seattle, and are expected to arrive there within the next sixty days. They will be put either on the Honolulu run or a route will be fixed up with ports in Japan and China, calling at Manila.

C. A. Cameron, for twenty years superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Iowa and for the past ten years with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the same capacity, died suddenly in Pendleton, Or., on his way from a hospital in Portland, where he had been under treatment for heart trouble.

Suit has been brought at Los Angeles against Griffith J. Griffith for $20,000 attorney's fees, alleged to be due the lawyers engaged to defend him against the charge of shooting his wife, of which he now stands convicted. The plaintiffs are former Judges J. D. Works and Charles Silent. Griffith declares he engaged the lawyers to defend him for $4000 and will fight their claim for $20,000.

American vessels will no longer be permitted to load at the ports of Vancouver or Victoria goods of Canadian origin destined for transportation to Dawson by way of St. Michael and the lower Yukon river points. An order to this effect has been received by Collector of the Port Bowell from the Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa. The result will be that if merchandise of Canadian origin is to be shipped to Dawson by way of St. Michael, it must be transported from Vancouver or Victoria by British bottoms.

With lumber selling at $5 per 1000 lower than it was a year ago, 157 of the mills in the Northwestern States have been shut down to await the decision of the transcontinental railroads on the petition for a 40-cent rate into Missouri river territory. The mills still running are stacking up their lumber to await a market demand. The mill men claim that the present market conditions will not justify their operating plants permanently.

Julia Minoggi, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Minoggi of Santa Cruz was drowned in Corralitos creek Sunday afternoon. The child, accompanied by her five-year-old sister, attempted to cross the creek at the home place on a plank footbridge and when near the middle of the stream a dog ran past and knocked her into the creek. The little sister gave the alarm at once, but before help reached the scene the unfortunate child had been carried far down stream. Subsequently the body was recovered about one mile below the scene of the disaster.

Two hundred and thirty-five natives of the Philippines, who arrived at Tacoma, Wash., on the steamship Shawmut, left immediately for the St. Louis Exposition in charge of Dr. Hunt, Governor of the province of Northern Luzon. Most of the men in the party are married, but there are two single men and arrangements are being made for a double wedding after the party reaches St. Louis. The houses, implements and tools used by the natives when at home were shipped to St. Louis months ago, so that on arrival of the party the construction of native villages will be begun romptly.

Long Wing, a celestial who is in the laundry business at Portland, was held up by a female highwayman and was so frightened that he proceeded to give up what he had on his person —$10 in all. Long says that while homeward-bound he was stopped by a white woman who asked him to guide her through Chinatown. He consented to do so, and she led him along some of the darker streets, turning aside at last to allow a couple of her confederates to do the actual work of the holdup. The woman watched the proceeding with considerable interest and before the eyes of her victim took her share of the spoils.

### BIG MONEY FOR DICKENS' WORKS

#### Ten Men of Wealth Will Each Pay More Than a Hundred Thousand for Set.

Boston.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the Duke of Westminster and eight other men of wealth are to pay $130,000 each for a set of the complete works of Charles Dickens in 130 volumes. These books, which are to be printed at the University press and bound by a bindery in Cambridge, will be the costliest ever got up. Only ten sets will be issued, but the 1300 volumes will cost the ten subscribers a total of $1,300,000. All the sets have already been contracted for, but so elaborate will the volumes be that at least eight years will be required to complete the work upon them.

One feature of this edition that makes it noteworthy in the annals of modern printing is that for the first time in 400 years genuine parchment has been used in making up the body of the books. The pages will be decorated by French and Italian artists, and the bindings will probably surpass anything ever attempted in that line.

#### Fire Causes Panic at Hospital.

Escanaba, Mich.—A fire in the County Hospital caused a panic among the sixty patients, many of whom were forced to leave the building by means of ladders and fire escapes. Some who were thought to be at the point of death were compelled to stand outside in deep snow for half an hour before shelter was found. Many of the patients may never recover from the effects of the exposure.

#### Heavy Damages for Loss of Leg.

Los Angeles.—The jury in the case of Miss Anita Kelley against the Potter Hotel Company of Santa Barbara, in which Miss Kelley sued for $50,000 for the loss of her leg in an elevator accident at the hotel in January, 1903, has brought in a verdict awarding damages to the plaintiff in the sum of $35,000 and costs. Miss Kelley's home is in New York.

#### Panaman Troops Disband.

Panama.—The second battalion of Panaman troops on the isthmus has been disbanded, leaving only one battalion under the colors and the vessels forming the Panama navy are offered for sale.

## JURY SAYS A SENATOR IS GUILTY

### Was Accused of Having Accepted Bribes from a St. Louis Company.

### JOSEPH RALPH BURTON CONVICTED

### Apparently Unmoved When Verdict Is Read—Presiding Judge Krum Demands That the Jury Be Polled.

St. Louis.—Joseph Ralph Burton, United States Senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court on the charge of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis before the Postoffice Department. The jury deliberated forty-eight hours.

Senator Burton went directly from the courtroom to the Southern Hotel after the verdict was rendered and retired to his room for rest. After a time he went down to the hotel lobby and sat around talking with friends who occasionally dropped in. Apparently he was very nervous and his appearance was worn, the anxiety of the past week having very perceptibly left its effect. When asked if he had anything to say concerning the verdict, he hesitated a few minutes and then said:

"I refer all inquiry to my attorneys. You certainly appreciate the situation and understand that I have nothing to say."

At the time that word was received by the court that the jury had agreed and was ready with a verdict Senator Burton had gone to the Southern Hotel. A marshal was sent to notify him to appear in court. The Senator came into the courtroom at ten minutes after 12 o'clock. He had been sent for a half hour before and the long delay caused a rumor that he had collapsed. Few people were in the courtroom when he entered. He took his seat by the side of his attorney, Mr. Lehmann, and looked the jurors in the face as they entered.

There was no perceptible change in Senator Burton's countenance when the verdict was read. Judge Krum asked to have the jury polled. Each answered that the verdict was his own. Judge Krum forthwith presented a motion for a new trial. The court replied that the bond of $5000 was entirely sufficient.

If this verdict is sustained Senator Burton will lose his seat in the Senate and forever be prohibited from holding any office of public trust. Each count constitutes a separate offense and Senator Burton could receive a penitentiary sentence of two years or a $10,000 fine on each count. Senator Burton's conviction is the first under this section of the statute, which was enacted by Congress in 1864.

Topeka, Kas. — Lawyers who are close to Governor Bailey regard the conviction of Senator Burton as an immediate vacation of his seat, and the contest for the place will, it is believed, commence at once.

"A judgment against a man in a case of this kind," said an ex-Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, "is regarded by the courts as a conviction, in the meaning of the statutes, even though an appeal may be taken and the decision of the lower court subsequently reversed."

Governor Bailey refuses to discuss the case. Politicians close to the Chief Executive express the belief that the choice of Senator Burton's successor lies between Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow of Salina, Kas., and Cyrus Leland, formerly Republican National Committeeman from Kansas.

#### Blizzard in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—A fierce blizzard is raging throughout Manitoba and the Northwest. The snow is driven by a high northeast wind and trails are in bad shape. Railways are also blocked. Canadian Pacific trains are late and branch lines are snowed up.

#### Hospital Patient Poisoned.

Sacramento.—Frank Smith, an inmate of the County Hospital, died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, given to him by mistake for epsom salts, by an aged attendant named Thomas McDonald.

### WILL ESTABLISH PROTECTORATE.

#### Dillingham Ordered to San Domingo to Carry Out President's Plan.

Washington.—An American protectorate over San Domingo is about to be established in effect, although not in name. It is to be directed by Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit, who has been assigned to carry out the President's plan concerning San Domingo.

No senior officer will be sent there to take the command away from him. This will make it necessary to send gunboats instead of cruisers to do guard duty.

Orders have been prepared to send the Detroit to San Domingo, and several gunboats, including the Bancroft and Nashville, will join her there. They will relieve the training-ship squadron under Rear-Admiral Wise, which is now in San Domingan waters.

It is expected that the constant presence of American warships in all the large harbors of San Domingo will so strengthen the Morales Government that it will be able to soon establish a peaceful condition in the island and maintain it.

#### Stark Acquitted and Again Arrested.

Los Angeles.—Joseph Stark, who was tried and acquitted on a charge of insanity for making threats against the life of Henry E. Huntington, was rearrested upon his release from the hospital on an unfinished sentence of six months for petty larceny in San Francisco. Stark is alleged to have escaped from the chain-gang there while serving his sentence and had not been heard from until his recent arrest in this city. He was taken north at once to serve his unexpired sentence.

#### Bank of England Declares Low Dividend.

London.—The Bank of England at its semi-annual meeting only declared a dividend of 4½ per cent for the last six months. This was the first time in seven years that the dividend has been below 10 per cent per annum. The governor of the bank said the profits for the six months ending February 29th were $3,315,205, and that after providing for the dividend the amount of the "rest" on that date was $10,093,900.

## GREWSOME NEWS FROM ALASKA

### Latest Advices Contain Details of Several Fatalities by Flood and Exposure.

Tacoma, Wash. — Alaskan advices contain the news of a number of sudden deaths. A. C. Faset, formerly a Skagway merchant, died at Fairbanks last month fog pneumonia. He went to Dawson early last year, and thence to Tanana. He was formerly a merchant in Portland, and about 50 years old. Mrs. Faset was with him.

B. C. Davis, a business man prominent in the Yukon, died last week at Whelan's roadhouse, on the Pelly river. He was en route from White Horse on the stage when stricken by appendicitis. He died before physicians could arrive from Selkirk. He lived at Vancouver, B. C., where a widow and several children survive him.

Gunder Smith was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, while alone on the trail near Mary's Igloo, Nome. He was traveling with a dog team when the accident occurred. His body was recovered by his brother. He was a former Klondiker.

O. A. Classell of the Lucky Three Mining Company was fatally frozen while coming down the Kobuk river. He was found on his hands and knees by natives and taken to their cabin. His feet, one hand and nose were frozen.

Nome advices, dated February 4th, state that three men drifted out to sea on the ice from Bluff City and were lost. The report was brought to Nome by Rev. H. Hossack and Frank Kleinschmidt.

#### Victims of Hotel Fire.

Quincy, Ill.—Fire in the Hotel Newcomb resulted in the death of Rose McDonald and Antoinette Broniski. The guests escaped in their night robes. Miss Broniski was forced to jump from a third-story window, crushing her skull. Miss McDonald was suffocated in her room.

#### Work Begins on New Road.

Santa Cruz.—Work on the extension of the electric road from Opal to Capitola is under way. It will be finished in two months. In order to complete the extension buildings have to be moved and an embankment torn away.

## BALFOUR IS REQUESTED TO STEP OUT

### His Policy Is Severely Attacked By Liberal Leader in the House of Commons.

### PREMIER MAKES DIGNIFIED REPLY

### When Pressed for Details of His Fiscal Ideas, He Leaves the Hall, Followed by Almost All of His Adherents.

London.—The usual motion providing for the adjournment of the House of Commons over the Easter holidays gave the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, an opportunity to make a spirited attack on the Government. He caustically criticized in detail the whole policy of the Ministry, which, he declared, except in the matter of Chinese labor, was marked by "indecision, confusion and vacillation; a tortuous course and a misty atmosphere." Sir Henry added that he did not think it was in accordance with the spirit of the constitution that Premier Balfour should retain power when the country had shown at every opportunity afforded it that he no longer enjoyed its favor.

Balfour, replying, said he noted the anxiety of the Liberal leader that he should resign, but he was quite unable to see why the Government should take the unprecedented course of resigning office while it retained the confidence of the House. He agreed with Lord Roseberry that the country should not be rushed in regard to the fiscal question, and pointed out that the Government majority even now was larger than the majority with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman assumed office in order to carry home rule. There were no reasons why the courage of the Unionists should be less than that of the Liberals, nor why the Unionists should relinquish their task because faintheartedness had been shown in some directions. Sir Henry could settle the question of the Government's resignation or not by a vote of censure.

Balfour concluded with declaring that the Government's fiscal policy was that of real, progressive free trade.

When Winston Spencer Churchill, Conservative, rose and pressed Balfour for a further explanation of the Government's fiscal policy, saying the vacillation of the Government had caused him to become one of its opponents instead of one of its supporters, the Premier and all the Unionists except ten dropped out of the House. The incident led to protests on the part of the other members against the discourtesy shown Churchill.

Home Secretary Douglass, in introducing the immigration bill, referred to the increase of crime, due to the admission of a class of aliens into the country who would be refused admission into the United States.

The House adjourned until April 12th.

#### Shot Dead While Resisting.

Everett, Wash.—Jack La Brosse, a saloon-keeper, was shot and killed in his place of business at Bryant, Wash., by three men, one of whom was an Indian, who attempted to rob him. When the men demanded the contents of the till La Brosse reached under the bar for his revolver and opened fire. He was shot dead. The men escaped.


The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

The open door is as essential to our theaters as in China.

There will be little time to notice revolutions in San Domingo now.

Cubans are wondering why they bothered to fight for liberty if they are not to be allowed to have lotteries.

Patti has declined an offer of $100,000 to make a farewell tour of Australia. She must have a decided preference for our kind of money.

Prunes are said to be good for the nerves. Still, not an undue proportion of our captains of industry are recruited from the hall bedroomers.

A Chicago professor tells us that it will not be many years before the final elephant and the final camel will pass from these earthly scenes. Alas for the circus of the future!

John D. Rockefeller is reported to be turning his business over to John D., Jr., the boy having nobly worked his way upward unassisted to where he seems prepared to take charge.

The assertion by eminent financiers that war in the East will not benefit America may move China to inquire who, outside of Russia and Japan, stands any show of being benefited?

A new species of thief has come to the front. It is the man who makes a business of robbing clergymen exclusively. Needless to say, his gains are insignificant, and his sanity is questioned.

Young Mr. Rockefeller advises people not to complain of their hard luck. The man whose hard luck is not tempered by Standard Oil holdings will be inclined to regard the advice with some cynicism.

Women are now to be admitted to the celebrated hall of fame, or rather memorials to famous women are to be placed in the hall. These memorials to famous women, however, are to be by themselves, segregated according to the Harper plan.

Burnett Young Tiffany with uplifted hand testified in court in New York the other day that his personal expenses during the past year had been $34,650, and that he could not live on less than $30,000 a year. Henry Lobb, of Fond du Lac, says he can easily live on $24 a year.

It is said that hash is likely to be recognized by our government. Already commissary officers in different parts of the country have made experiments on the troops in the use of canned hash, and the result is claimed by the officers to be satisfactory—to themselves. One advantage of it will be that it will not require the thirty-two bites which Mr. Gladstone asserted should be given to every mouthful of food before swallowing it.

The possibilities open to a modern apostle are seen in an attractive light through the experiences of a Massachusetts clergyman who, in a little more than a year, has completed "a preaching tour round the world," supporting himself and family by holding meetings and taking collections. He started with only nine dollars, and seems to have earned his expenses, or more, even while visiting Japan, China and India. But the minister who undertakes such a trip in this year of our Lord owes most of his success to those earlier evangelists who did not find many friends along the road—until they had made enemies their friends.

Few societies in the world have done more to relieve suffering than the Red Cross, yet few have had so small a fixed income. The American branch has had to depend upon a few annual subscriptions and such voluntary contributions as have been evoked by disaster. Now a movement has been started to create a large national people's fund, made up of annual contributions of one dollar, to be held in such a way that the instant a cry for help is heard the help will be ready; and as the Red Cross is at the same time organizing or conducting "first aid classes" all over the United States, it is intended that the help shall be intelligent as well as prompt.

Last year a steamship was launched bigger than any ever built before, and a still bigger one is ordered. Plans are being prepared for a building higher than any of the stone and brick mountains in New York. The record for trotting horses has been lowered. Is there a limit at which all these records must stop? The ocean is large enough to receive larger and larger vessels for many years to come. The sky is high enough for taller and taller monsters of steel and stone. But after a hundred and sixteen seconds have been shaved off the trotter's mile, the record-breaker will have to win the post some seconds before the start, and we shall need a new mathematics of time and space.

The French are determined that the art of making lace by hand shall not be lost in this age when machines are doing so much. The parliament has passed a bill establishing professorships in lace-making in the public and normal schools in the departments where the industry flourishes, and arrangements have been made for opening special schools for the artistic education of the girl workers and designers. Two hundred thousand women and girls are now employed in making lace in their own homes, and the government hopes that the number may be increased. If lace-making should become the fashion in America thousands of girls would discover that there was profit as well as pleasure in reproducing the famous meshes of Valenciennes, for instance, and they could have "real lace," that is, lace made by hand, on their wedding garments.

Farming must have been profitable in 1902. The Department of Agriculture reports that the average wages of farm laborers in the whole country were greater that year than in any previous twelve months since 1866. The rate of wages varied, of course, with the conditions of labor. Men in Montana received $32 a month and board, whereas the South Carolina laborer received only $8.25. The explanation is that a man, a mule and a plow, the unit of labor in the cotton belt, produce a crop worth not more than $450; in the wheat district, with traction-engines, an engineer with two helpers in plowing and eight in harvesting produces a crop worth $8,400. There is not so great variation in the hours of labor as in the rate of wages. The average throughout the country in the spring and summer is eleven hours a day, and in the busiest season a little more than twelve hours. In Connecticut, Montana and Wyoming the men seldom work more than eleven hours at any season. On the other hand, there are sixteen States and two territories where thirteen hours is a day's work when the men are rushed. The farmers are an independent class. About two-thirds of them own their farms and work them with little, if any, hired help. Indeed, the census report shows that more than one-half of the people engaged in outdoor farm labor are members of the families of the farmers, and that there are not enough hired laborers to supply one for every two farms the year round. The American family, whether it lives on a farm or in the towns and cities, seems to be able to take care of itself pretty well. Not only is all the outside work on the farms done without hired help in a surprisingly large number of cases, but the housework in eleven of every twelve families is done by the mother and daughters. Family independence is the rule, even where the farmers exchange work with one another in the busy season.

## THE SHETLAND PONY.

**Runs Wild in His Early Days—A Devoted Friend of Man.**

When at home the pony is still left very much to himself, and during his earlier years runs wild. But he is easily reformed, and speedily abandons his wild and odd ways and becomes a devoted friend of man and an admirable worker. So great is their affection for the ponies that the islanders never kill them, but when they are too old for work they allow them to return to the fields and hills and live out the last of their days in peace. Sometimes the old animals, in their wanderings for food, will fall over the cliffs and so perish. They still reach the age of 30 years or more in their native land, and there is a case on record—but it is probably apocryphal—of a Sheltie which lived to be a hundred years old.

Like every other good thing for which a demand has arisen, the prices of Shelties have increased in recent years. There has been for a considerable period a large export trade in the ponies, of which there were at one time 10,000 in the islands, but, according to government returns, the number is now about half. In the eighteenth century it was possible to obtain a good Sheltie for 50 shillings (about $12), and the average price in 1809 was $3 more. Half a century ago a pony could be bought for from $7 to $30, but in 1871 males ranged from $40 to $50, the mares fetching only half that sum, as they were not suitable for pit work, for which the Shelties were mostly needed. Since then prices have greatly advanced, and large sums are obtained for choice specimens of the pony, especially when they are wanted for children's use. A yearling will now command from $50 upward.

The Sheltie cannot be worked until it is 3 or 4 years old, and does not reach maturity until it is aged 8 or 9 years.—Illustrated Sporting News.

**Japanese Brains.**

The Japanese have attracted so much attention and admiration by their remarkable progress in the ideas and practice of Western civilization, as well as by their native genius in art, that the results of an investigation of the brain weight of the Japanese people as compared with Europeans must interest everybody. For ten years Professor Taguchi, of Tokyo University, has been studying the brains of his fellow-countrymen. He shows that with adults the brain weight compares favorably with that of Europeans of similar stature, and may even be slightly superior. There is one striking difference, however, in the fact that the Japanese brain grows more slowly during infancy and early youth than is the case with Europeans. In Japan, as everywhere else, there is found a positive relation between brain weight and stature—that is, the larger brains, generally speaking, go with the larger bodies.

Nine questions in ten asked of a man by a woman caller are answered by the man's wife.

A politician must be very careful in pulling his wires, or he will get short circuited.

## LITERARY LITTLE BITS

Bjornson is at present at work on a new novel, which he intends finishing during his forthcoming stay in Rome.

Burton E. Stevenson, author of several novels of the Weyman school, has named his new book "Cadets of Gascony."

J. F. Taylor & Co. announce a new uniform edition of the complete works of Laurence Sterne, supplemented with his life by Percy Fitzgerald.

Henry K. Webster, the author of "Calumet K," has written a story for the Macmillan series of little novels by favorite authors, which will appear shortly under the title of "The Duke of Cameron Avenue."

For the first time are "Old-Time Schools and School Books" described in a volume published under that title by the Macmillan Company. It is by Clifton Johnson, author of "Among English Hedgerows."

Dinah Maria Mulock's six "Books for Girls," which are among the lasting favorites of their class, are being issued by Harper & Brothers in a new dress, uniform with their well-known "Young People" series.

To the "Bookman Biographies" of James Pott & Co. will be added "Tennyson," by G. K. Chesterton and Richard Garnett; "Browning," by James Douglas, and "Thackeray," by Mrs. Chesterton and Lewis Melville.

The late Henry Seton Merriman left behind him not only the complete novel called "The Last Hope," which we have already announced, but a few short tales. These will be issued in a volume under the title of "Other Stories."

Mrs. Margaret Sangster has written a novel, under the title of "Eleanor Lee." Mrs. Sangster takes particular pride in this story, and thinks that she has come nearer her aim in writing it than in any of her recent books. The story turns on the life struggle of a beautiful girl to redeem and retain the husband she loves. The scene is laid in the days following the civil war, coming down to more recent years, in the wealthier homes of the smaller but prosperous American city of that period.

## HOW THEY SAY FAREWELL.

**People of Every Country Have Peculiarities in Their Adieus.**

The parting words spoken by man in various quarters differ greatly and in some instances may be traced to religious as well as social environment.

The Turk will solemnly cross his hands upon his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids you farewell.

The genial Jap will take his slipper off as you depart and say, with a smile, "You are going to leave my despicable house in your honorable journeying. I regard thee!"

In the Philippines the parting benediction is bestowed in the form of rubbing one's friend's face with one's hand.

The German "lebe wohl" is not particularly sympathetic in its sound, but it is less embarrassing to those that speed than the Hindoo's performance, who, when you go from him, falls in the dust at your feet.

The Fiji islanders cross two red feathers. The natives of New Guinea exchange chocolate. The Burmese bend low and say, "Hib! hib!"

The "Auf weidersehen" of the Austrians is the most feeling expressions of farewell.

The Cuban would consider his good-by anything but a cordial one unless he was given a good cigar. The South Sea islanders rattle each other's whale teeth necklace.

The Sioux and Blackfeet will, at parting, dig their spears in the earth as a sign of confidence and mutual esteem. This is the origin of the term "burying the tomahawk."

In the islands in the Straits of the Sound the natives at your going will stoop down and clasp your foot.

The Russian form of parting salutation is brief, consisting of the single word "Praschai," said to sound like a sneeze. The Otaheite islander will twist the end of the departing guest's robe and then solemnly shake his own hands three times.

**How to Spell Cat.**

Brown—I had a letter from Smith this morning, and I bet you a cooky you don't guess in half a dozen guesses how the ignorant beggar spelled cat.

Jones—I bet I do.

Brown All right, then; fire away.

Jones—C-a-t-t.

Brown—No.

Jones—C-a-t-t-e.

Brown—No.

Jones—K-a-t.

Brown—No.

Jones—K-a-t-t.

Brown—No.

Jones—K-a-t-t-e.

Brown—No.

Jones—C-a-g-h-t.

Brown—No.

Jones—Well, how did he spell it?

Brown—C-a-t.

Jones (angrily)—But you said he was an ignorant beggar.

Brown—So I did; but it is not likely that he would be so ignorant as not to be able to spell cat.—Woman's Home Companion.

These things that are cooked in a chafing dish late at night taste terribly like crepe on the door.

## A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

**Made with a Scroll Saw, Hammer and Jackknife.**

With a scroll saw, plane, a hammer and a common pocket knife, a one-armed cripple has made the most remarkable clock in the world. The maker is Marvin Shearer, of Akron, Ohio. He is a scenic artist, but his hobby is mechanics. His pet project for the last 15 years has been to make a surpassingly wonderful timepiece, but it was not until disabled that he found the time. The clock is 12 feet four inches high, more than four feet wide, and almost three feet deep. It contains 4,161 pieces of wood of 37 different kinds. There are 192 pictures in or on the clock, all of which Mr. Shearer painted. The motive power consists of a water pump having a capacity of 200 gallons per hour, a one-half horse-power electric motor and several other electric appliances.

The clock weighs 850 pounds and is constructed in three sections. On the face of the top section are nine dials, seven of which give the time in three foreign cities and four American cities; one the local standard time, the other, the calendar dial, indicating all the changes of the moon, the month, day and date. The weather signals are translated by signal flags on a revolving staff directly in front of the calendar dial. Thermometers, barometers and hydrometers, each tells its tale, and around the dials pieces of wood from each State, territory and foreign possession in the Union are arranged, decorated with the coat of arms of each.

On either side of the clock dial can be seen every man-of-war in the United States Navy, arranged according to their class and speed, followed by the different squadrons in their official order. Underneath the navy is shown a passion history of Christ. All these pictures have their stated times of appearing, passing from view behind a screen.

The middle section is by far the most beautiful. In the extreme top is located a miniature Niagara Falls, over which 180 gallons of water fall every hour. Both the American and Horseshoe falls are shown, with Goat Island in the foreground, and the sparkling water is illuminated by colored and changing electric lights, making a most effective water display.

At each hour, as the clock strikes, the figures of Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty appear from an elevator at right, walk in front of the American Falls, pass through a gate that opens automatically, descend a flight of steps, continue their walk around the front of the falls, where they turn and bow to the audience. Behind glass plates pass in review pictures of all the Presidents of the United States, and on each end a silhouette of Washington shows.

## NOTED RUSSIAN FIGHTER.

GENERAL M. J. DRAGOMIROW.

General Dragomirow is one of Russia's most distinguished soldiers. He served in the Italian war in 1859, in the German war of 1866, and in the Turkish war of 1877. In the Turkish war he commanded the advance guard at the passage of the Danube and was wounded at Shipka pass. It will take him at least twelve days at the best rate of traveling over the Trans-Siberian Railway to cover the approximately 6,000 miles between St. Petersburg and the scene of war.

**Women's Work in Korea.**

As there are no labor-saving machines in Korea, women's work is done by the crudest and hardest methods possible, from hulling rice with a heavy wood or stone pestle to washing clothes by beating them in the streams and ironing them with sticks. In order to iron, the clothes must always be ripped apart and wrapped round a wooden roller while damp. They are then beaten by either one or two women. It is surprising to see the gloss on the white calico and the sheen upon the linen produced by this method of ironing. It surpasses the dressing one sees in this country on newly bought linen. Since the people dress exclusively in white, the woman's day—and often much of the night, too—is spent in wash-ironing, ironing and sewing.

**The Secret Out.**

Jack—I wonder how old Miss Fortune is? She tells me she's 27, but she doesn't look a day more than 24. I believe she's just trying to fool me.

Dick—H'm! I dare say.

Jack—Why, do you know anything about it?

Dick—No—only that when we were small children and played together she used to lord it over me because she was "a whole year and five days the oldest."

Jack—And you are——

Dick—Thirty my last birthday.—Detroit Free Press.

The only rubbering that is excusable is that attending the effort to look on the bright side.

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

**Sister Molly's Beau.**

Us children got t' be as nice
As ever was, an' when we go
I' answer 'at doorbell, we got
T' make a little bow—jes so!
An' ef it's 'at big mustached man
'At come from heaven t'other day,
T' call on Molly, we must put
Our nicest manners on an' say:
"Jess walk right in."

An' en we got t' go upstairs
As quiet as we ever knew,
An' say t' Molly: "Sister, dear,
A gentleman's t' call on you!"
'Cause ef he'd hear us say: "Oh, Moll,
'At guy 'ith whiskers jess come in!"
Why 'ere would be an awful row
An' we'd get spanked by Moll, like sin,
'Cause he's her beau!

Sence Molly's got a beau, they can't
Nobody give her any sass,
Ner tell th' man 'at Moll jest stands
All day by 'at big lookin' glass;
We got t' make out like she looks
Like 'at all times, 'cause she 'ud slap
Our heads right off, ef we 'ud tell
Him how she looks in her old wrap
When he ain't there!

I wisht 'at they'd stop spoonin' so,
A-sittin' on th' sofa—say!
I saw him put his arm around
Moll's waist, I did, las' Saturday!
I wisht 'at they'd get married, an'
We wouldn't have t' primp up so—
They ain't no fun in livin' now
Sence Sister Molly's got a beau,
'At whiskered man.

—Henry Edward Warner in Baltimore News.

**What Women Are Doing.**

Woman pays dearly for her modern independence. Census reports show that since she took the burden of active life with man she has been compelled to enter many occupations which heretofore have been filled exclusively by men. She has done her work well. Many a home has been kept together and made happier through the independence and pluck of some little woman. The census reports show that there are 85 female bootblacks in the United States and five pilots; 946 women make a living as commercial travelers, and 79 work as hostlers, while 190 keep livery stables; 6,663 girls and women are employed as errand and office "boys," while 1,271 are officials of banks and companies; 196 are blacksmiths, and eight women make steel boilers.

One thousand eight hundred and five women earn a livelihood as fishermen and oystermen; 624 women are coal miners; 59 mine for gold and silver, and 63 are quarrymen. There are actually two women motormen employed on the street railroads.

There are three women auctioneers in the United States, according to the new census; 281 women work at gathering turpentine and 51 make a living by keeping bees. There are 91 female sextons, and no fewer than 5,382 women barbers and hair dressers.

Four hundred and forty women are bartenders, 21 are stevedores and 31 run elevators; 1,042 are architects and draughtsmen, and 545 are carpenters, while 167 work as masons in brick and stone. Within recent years newspaper work has attracted many women, and it is not surprising to find that there are 2,193 of them in that profession. On the other hand, it is little short of astonishing to learn that 1,320 professional hunters and trappers wear petticoats.

There is scarcely a trade, a profession or a business enterprise that does not include some dauntless woman. In the United States there are 7,399 women physicians and surgeons, and 14 more veterinarians. There are 1,009 lawyers among the women, and no fewer than 3,405 women clergymen. There are 409 women who are professional electricians and 84 are civil engineers and surveyors. There are 113 women who make a living at wood chopping. There are 787 women dentists and 324 women undertakers. It is surprising to learn that there are now in the United States 45 female locomotive engineers and firemen and seven female conductors on steam railroads. There are also 31 brakemen and 10 baggage women.—New York Tribune.

**Toilet Hint.**

Oatmeal for the face and hands wet with water soon sours, but prepared in the following way it will keep good any length of time: Take three cupfuls of oatmeal and five of water—or less quantity in the same proportion; stir well, and let it stand over night in a cool place; in the morning stir again; after awhile stir thoroughly, and strain; let it stand until it settles, then carefully pour off the water, and add enough bay rum to make the sediment as thick as cream, or thinner if preferred. Apply to the face with a soft cloth; let it remain until nearly dry, then rub briskly with a soft flannel. Shake the mixture well before using.

**Women's Whims.**

A furniture dealer tells a little story that shows how some people are constituted. A lady ordered an elegant easy chair of a peculiar kind. It was made and sent to her house. She examined it carefully and critically, finally remarking that it suited her exactly, with one exception—it was too soft. She sent the chair back to be made a trifle harder. It was returned to the shop and put aside. Nothing was done to it. After a lapse of about a week the chair was sent out again. The lady again examined it and now found it too hard. She was sorry, but when she paid so much to get an article for her own comfort she wanted it just right, so she sent it back to the shop for another change. The chair was again put aside for a week or ten days and sent out for the third time without the least alteration. This time it was just right. She took the chair, paid for it and was sorry it had not suited her at first. The poor woman never knew that the chair had not been changed a particle.

## WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss Clara Barton is formulating plans for a new and large fund of probably $1,000,000 for the extension of the Red Cross work.

The Countess of Warwick has a Shakespeare garden at Warwick castle, which is intended to contain every plant and shrub mentioned by the great dramatist in his plays.

Mrs. Louise F. Barker, of South Weymouth, is possibly the dean of women doctors in Massachusetts. She is 91 years old, graduated in medicine in 1861, and practiced regularly up to seven years ago.

Recently a Kiowa Indian squaw sold her dress in El Reno, O. T., for $1,600 and the purchaser is congratulating himself on his bargain. The costume is lavishly decorated with elk teeth, which are becoming almost as rare as pearls. The squaw thought $1,600 was quite too much money to lie sunk in one dress and was glad to turn her finery into ready money.

It is related that many years ago a gypsy fortune teller foretold the fates of the King of Denmark's daughters. One, she said, would become a queen-empress, another the empress of a large empire, and the third should have a queenly title without a throne. The princesses are now Queen Alexandra, the dowager empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland, whose husband, if he had succeeded to his father's crown, would now be King of Hanover.

**Evening Dress.**

Gown of lemon-colored silk with lace stitch; drapery of white lace, the berthe of lace being supplemented with yellow chiffon balls; ceinture of yellow panne.

**Health and Beauty Hints.**

It is said that the Romans used skeins of silk after the bath instead of towels to keep the skin nice.

It is asserted upon good authority that a tablespoonful of olive oil taken internally will prevent seasickness.

To thicken the eyebrows and lashes apply vaseline or lanoline in which a small quantity of quinine has been mixed.

Apples are wholesome and easily digested, eaten on an empty stomach before breakfast they make a good laxative.

A few drops of tincture of myrrh in a glass of water applied daily to the gums will keep them hard and in good condition.

Alcohol added to the ice water in which cold compressors are dipped will make these much more efficacious. Where cold cloths are applied to the head or throat they should be as light as possible. Muslin or cheesecloth makes the best compressors.

**To Prevent Colds.**

Put a few drops of eucalyptus oil on a handkerchief and smell occasionally. This is excellent for both preventing and curing colds. When applied externally, the oil is good for neuralgia, tic or toothache.

**Breathe Properly.**

Nervousness and a sallow skin come frequently from the lack of deep breathing. Deep breathing stimulates the circulation and helps the body throw off its impurities.

# OLD FAVORITES

**The Wonderful "One-Hoss Shay."**

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay,
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,
I'll tell you what happened without delay,
Scaring the parson into fits,
Frightening people out of their wits—
Have you ever heard of that, I say?

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five,
Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
That was the year when Lisbon town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown.
It was on the terrible Earthquake day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.

* * * * * * *

But the Deacon swore (as Deacons do,
With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell yeou"),
He would build one shay to beat the taown,
'N' the keounty 'n' all the kentry raoun';
It should be so built that it couldn't break daown;
"Fur," said the Deacon, "'t's mighty plain
Thut the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'N' the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,
Is only jest
T' make that place uz strong uz the rest."

* * * * * * *

Step and prop-iron, bolt and screw,
Spring, tire, axle, and linchpin, too,
Steel of the finest, bright and blue;
Thoroughbrace bison-skin, thick and wide;
Boot, top, dasher, from tough old-hide,
Found in the pit when the tanner died.
That was the way he "put her through."
"There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew."

Do! I tell you, I rather guess
She was a wonder, and nothing less!
Colts grew horses, beards turned gray,
Deacon and Deaconess dropped away,
Children and grandchildren—where were they?
But there stood the stout old one-hoss shay,
As fresh as on Lisbon-earthquake day!

Eighteen hundred—it came and found
The Deacon's masterpiece strong and sound.
Eighteen hundred increased by ten—
"Hahnsum kerridge" they called it then.
Eighteen hundred and twenty came—
Running as usual; much the same.
Thirty and forty at last arrive,
And then came fifty, and fifty-five.

* * * * * * *

First of November—the Earthquake day—
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay,
A general flavor of mild decay,
But nothing local, as one may say,
There couldn't be—for the Deacon's art
Had made it so like in every part
That there wasn't a chance for one to start.

* * * * * * *

First of November, Fifty-five!
This morning the parson takes a drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the way!
Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.
"Huddup!" said the parson. Off went they.
The parson was working his Sunday's text—
Had got to fifthly, and stopped perplexed
At what the—Moses—was coming next.
All at once the horse stood still,
Close by the meet'n'-house on the hill—
First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a spill—
And the parson was sitting upon a rock,
At half-past nine by the meet'n'-house clock—
Just the hour of the Earthquake shock!

What do you think the parson found,
When he got up and stared around?
The poor old chaise in a heap or mound,
As if it had been to the mill and ground!
You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once—
All at once, and nothing first—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic. That's all I say.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## FANCY TASKS IN SCHOOLS.

**Much of the Pupils' Time Is Occupied in Learning Useless Things.**

The fathers and mothers of New York are beginning to waken to the fact that there is altogether too much fancy teaching in the public schools and not enough of the solid essentials; that the children are drilled in the fancy branches and do not know how to read and spell. That a common school education has become something uncommon, indeed.

A committee acting in behalf of Comptroller Grout has been looking into the matter. Their report is full of meat. "Teachers and pupils," they say, "are called upon to do not too much, perhaps, but too many things to permit their doing anything well or thoroughly."

"It will hardly be contended," again they say, "that pupils graduated from the elementary public school of this or any other city are as well grounded and as proficient in the common school branches of study as could be desired, or as the time and money ostensibly appropriated to that end would seem to warrant."

Some other comments made by the committee are as follows: "A common school education—to provide which is universally acknowledged to be the primary object of the public or common school system."

"A close examination of the courses will lead to the conclusion that the ordinary child between the age of 6 and 14 years cannot begin to digest the profuse abundance of ostensibly mental pabulum so rigidly prescribed for him."

And here, say the fathers and mothers, is the meat of the whole matter:

"The conclusion seems to be inevitable that a sound economy in public school administration demands the doing away in elementary schools with so much at least of instruction in special branches as may be required in order to afford pupils and teachers time and opportunity for efficient prosecution of the ordinary school course of study."

Children who attended the common schools in the early days were taught to read and spell, the elements of mathematics, the geography of the earth on which they dwell, the elements of grammar, how to write.

These are old-fashioned things, in the opinion of the professional educators of New York. The children must draw, even if they do not know how to spell; they are taught construction work, sewing and cooking, when no man can swear that they know how to read; are drilled in music, physical training and hygiene, even if impressed with the belief that seven times eight make forty-two; are drilled in "natural studies," while perhaps believing that Brooklyn is the capital of New York State.

These are the things, say the parent, that are a cause of weariness and vexation of spirit. Too many frills. Too much gingerbread. Not enough solidity. Children who are sent into the world with a smattering of many things and not much solidity of anything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## GIVING UP TOO SOON.

**Help Needed Most in the Hour of Vacillation.**

From those to whom we have tried to render service of inspiration or guidance, those in whom we have endeavored to rouse a recognition of the higher rewards of honor and noble emulation, we are too quick to turn away as soon as weakness or dissembling lack of principle prove them "unworthy." Unworthy of what? Does the weakness of the wall show that it needs no prop? Does the imperfection of a fabric tell us to cease to repair its frail spots? Does the pitiable evidence that a man cannot stand upright alone convince us that we should, because of his infirmity, desert him and leave him to swerve entirely out of the line of his duty, and pass beyond the reach of human hope?

Never can a fellow being so truly need our help as in the hour when he has proved himself to be unable to keep within the paths of rectitude. Never can he so deeply want the faithful adherence of a friend as when he has shown that he can be tempted by sin or falsehood.

By nothing can a wavering or descending soul be so moved as by the reminder of his better self which reaches him through the unfaltering fidelity of one who has trusted him when he was himself false. Reproach or coldness or revengeful discipline may leave a falling man unrepentant and even harden him in wrong-doing; but a continued hopeful kindness, frank enough not to disguise or condone a wrong, but true enough to hold on and expect restoration, is like a bulwark to self-respect. It gives to the spirit of man or woman, struggling to renew its better life, a firm foundation on which to again find its footing and reach the path of safety.—New York Evening Post.

**The Growls of a Grizzled Bachelor.**

Man proposes and woman forecloses.

Too many men with unbleached incomes marry women with hemstitched aspirations.

Marriages are made in heaven. The wise bachelor is content to wait until he gets there.

Whenever I hear a man boasting that his wife made him all that he is, I wonder how many men will confess that their wives have unmade them all that they ain't.

The husband of the average hawk-billed, deep-voiced reformer is perpetually whitecapped by his wife, until it is natural with him to be so thin that when he eats cranberries they stick out like buttons on his vest.

We are told that married men live longer than single ones. In Indiana there is a bachelor who is one hundred and seventeen years old. Possibly he would have lived no longer had he been married, but it is a safe wager that he'd have looked longer.—Women's Home Companion.

**Poet and Reader.**

William Morris once heard one of his poems read by a famous elocutionist, says W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet. The reader was carefully obliterating all the original rhythm in order to give what he conceived to be the proper expression.

Mr. Morris sat in uneasy silence for some moments, but at last he could stand it no longer.

"Young man," he exclaimed, "it cost me a great deal of trouble to put that into verse! I wish you would read it as it is written."

**Revolutionary Joke.**

"General," reported the tory innkeeper, "the American force is divided into one hundred companies, each containing sixty minutemen."

"Good!" answered Cornwallis. "I shall send word to England that we have met the enemy and they are hours."—Harvard Lampoon.

**Vacancies in Army.**

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the army exist to the extent of seventy in the infantry, nineteen in the cavalry and twenty-six in the artillery corps.

**Anything seems to be legal if it has enough force behind it.**

# FLASHES OF FUN

He—So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that! She—Well, I'd have you understand that I have a strong will!—New-Yorker.

"How long shall I boil the eggs, ma'am?" asked the cook. "I don't exactly know," replied the young housewife, "but cook them until they are real tender."—Chicago Post.

"Maud said something clever about that rich Chicago uncle of hers." "What was it?" "She said he was born with a silver pie-knife in his mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How it felt: Maggie—I say, Chimmie, when yer look inter dat restaurant winder don't it make yer mout' water? Jimmie—Water? Hully gee! it makes me mout' feel like a shipbuildin' trust.—Ex.

Nodd—Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything? Todd—Oh, yes. After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want.—Town and Country.

Easy error: La Montt—Made a terrible blunder to-day. Saw a man in a rubber suit and cap, and asked him if he was a sewer-cleaner. La Moyne—Who was he? La Montt—Millionaire chauffeur.—Chicago News.

"Well, Snowball," said the patron to the dusky waiter, "how did you ever come by a name like that" "Well, sah, I was born in Chicago. Reckon yer never seed a Chicago snowball, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"I hear you're dissatisfied with your doctor's bill." "Yes, I don't think he's entitled to two hundred and fifty dollars for that operation." "Why not?" "Because if he was he'd claim more."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A way she has: Morton—Is Mrs. Styles much of a talker? Norton—Much of a talker I should say so! It is impossible for her to play solitaire intelligently—she has so much to say to herself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

A question: She—Charles, dear, how many teeth does a baby have? He—I don't know. But I think that, after the way I've walked the floor for the last six months, ours ought to have at least a hundred and fifty by this time.—Detroit Free Press.

Howes—Don't like this cold weather, eh? Why, only last summer you were complaining of the heat. Barnes—Not of the heat itself, but rather because of its untimeliness. It would be all right if reserved for such weather as this.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Trucker—I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money. Mrs. Trucker—Oh, not yet, Samuel. But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world.—Town and Country.

Wife—There was a man around today selling big brass burglar alarm bells to put on the front of the house, so I ordered one. Husband—What! You know we haven't anything worth stealing. Wife—I know, but it will make the neighbors think we have.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Editor in Chief (to office boy)—Bennie, where's the theater tickets I sent you after? Bennie—I forgot 'em. City Editor—Bennie, where's that paste I sent you for? Bennie—I forgot it. Sporting Editor—Bennie, what was Jack Glasscock's battin' average in 1888? Bennie (promptly)—Three hundred and eighty-six.—Cleveland Leader.

Turpin—Come with me to the zoo. Jenks—No, thank you. I'll stay at home. My oldest daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I'm an old gorilla. When I go anywhere I want a change.—Tit-Bits.

Icy.—"Didn't you git no money from dat woman yer held up?" asked the first footpad. "Naw," replied the other, shivering slightly; "she wuz from Boston." "Well, Boston people has money." "Mebbe dey has, but when I sez to her, 'Money or yer life, lady,' she sez, 'How dare ye speak ter me widout de formality of a interduction?' sez she, an' leaves me froze stiff."—Philadelphia Press.

"I thought," said the irate strap-hanger, "you claimed when trying to get the franchise that you proposed to build the road for the benefit of the public?" "My dear sir," replied the director of the soulless corporation, who occasionally condescended to patronize his own cars, "the road was built for the benefit of the public, but it is run for the benefit of the officials."—Chicago Daily News.

"There was once a minister in Hartford," says Mark Twain, "who had a lot of boys in his Sunday school who were in the habit of staying away on the Sunday when the big steamer City of Hartford docked in the morning.

"One Sunday the minister came down to Sunday school and found all the boys there. He was profoundly affected.

"'Boys,' he said, 'you cannot imagine how much this exhibition of loyalty on your part to the Sunday school affects me. When I came by the docks this morning and saw the City of Hartford there——'

"'Gee whiz!' shouted the boys in chorus, 'is she in?' and they left in a body."—Philadelphia Post.

## LITTLE PRINCE CHARMING.

Simple but elegant is this picturesque costume of heavy cream broadcloth, with trimmings of scarlet velvet. Large white pearl buttons decorate the front and a red belt gives a pretty finishing touch. The model here shown is a popular one in the small boy's wardrobe, giving satisfaction until he reaches the sack-coat period.

## SENSES OF REPTILES.

**Hearing Is Much Poorer than Sight, if Possible.**

In some aspects the reptile is superior to man. A Vienna naturalist named Werner has recently reported the results of observations that he has been making for some time on the senses of inferior vertebrates.

On certain points the conclusions of M. Werner are very surprising, and in all they are worthy of notice. Werner has observed 136 individuals, of which one-third were at liberty, and he took all possible precautions not to let the creatures know that they were watched. One general fact is very evident—reptiles and amphibians are strongly attracted by water. They go straight toward it, even when they are at distances so great that they could not divine its presence by any of the senses known to us. It seems really that a sense of which we have no knowledge informs them of the direction in which water may be found. * * * There seems to be a sort of chemical attraction, says M. Werner. But how does this act, and on what part of the creature? This remains a mystery.

Reptiles also seek the light, but independently of that; they are positively heliotropic, and in winter they often leave comfortable and warm retreats to seek the sunlight. Sight is generally not good with them. It is probably the finest sense they possess, but it would still appear to be very limited. The caymans and the crocodiles cannot distinguish a man at a distance of more than six times their length, according to Werner. In the water fishes see only at very close range—about half their own length. This will seem perhaps unlikely to anglers, although some of them can cite instances showing that fish cannot see far. Snakes seem to have a very mediocre sense of sight. The boa, for example, does not see at more than a quarter or a third of its own length; different species are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth of their length. Frogs are better off; they see at fifteen or twenty times their length. Frog catchers know this from experience.

Hearing is much poorer than sight, if possible. Most reptiles are noticeably deaf, except caymans and crocodiles; the boa appears to be absolutely so.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Not Better Than Others.**

There is a popular belief in this country that American railroads are much superior to those in England, both in equipment and in administration. Sydney Brooks, writing in Harper's Weekly, takes exception to this opinion and makes some interesting assertions to prove its fallacy. The equipment of the American railroads, says Mr. Brooks, is far behind that of the English lines. In England there are ninety-eight locomotives for every 100 miles of railroad and in America twenty; 307 passenger vehicles per 100 miles in England and eighteen in America; 3,161 freight cars per 100 miles in England and only 719 in America. The smallest villages are provided with well-built, comfortable stations and generally with asphalt platforms, and a comparison of the casualty statistics of England and the United States shows an immense percentage in favor of the English management.

**Not Easily Worked.**

Gaussip—I heard Klutch complaining to his boss that he is too hard worked.

Borroughs—So he is.

Gaussip—Nonsense! What do you know about it?

Burroughs—I've made several attempts to work him for the loan of a "fiver."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**When a man stays home from a party to take care of the children, the women do not sympathize with him. They know he is glad of an excuse not to go.**

**Little Boy Blue and Gabriel seem to be the only ones privileged to blow their own horns.**

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

As between a surviving partner and the executor of the deceased one, the firm name is held, in Slater vs. Slater (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 796, to be an asset of the partnership which the executor has a right to have sold for the settlement of the partnership affairs.

A tenant of land, not merely of a room or apartment, is held, in Arbenz vs. Exley, Watkins & Co. (W. Va.), 61 L. R. A. 957, to be liable to pay rent for his term, though a building on it, included in the lease, is totally destroyed by fire without fault on his part, unless the lease otherwise provides.

Violation of a statute forbidding the employment in factories of children of a certain age is held, in Marino vs. Lehmaier (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 811, to be evidence of negligence which will support a civil action for injuries resulting therefrom, although it is punishable under the statute as a misdemeanor.

The owner of a structure to be used as a toboggan slide at a bathing resort is held, in Barrett vs. Lake Ontario Beach Improvement Co. (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 829, to be liable for resulting injuries in case a person attempting to use it falls from it by reason of insufficiency of the railing, although it is in possession of a tenant.

Under a bequest to one or more persons living, and to the children of another who is dead, it is held, in Collins vs. Feather (W. Va.), 61 L. R. A. 660, that the legatees will take per capita unless it appears from the context or some clause in the will, or from the circumstances in view of which it was made, that the testator intended a stirpital distribution.

The right to work convicts in private chain gangs controlled by private individuals is denied, in Simmons vs. Georgia Iron and Coal Company (Ga.), 61 L. R. A. 739, and a convict confined on such a chain gang is held to be entitled to be released from the custody of the individuals controlling it, and remanded to the custody of the authorities lawfully entitled thereto.

A sale by an officer of a corporation of stock therein, nominally made to other officers, but in reality made, as he knew, to the corporation itself, and paid for, as he knew, out of the assets of the company, is held, in Hall vs. Henderson (Ala.), 61 L. R. A. 624, to be void as against the corporation's creditors as a gift to him of the company's assets, whether it is insolvent or not.

Notice of protest of a bill of exchange, to a drawer who has executed an assignment for benefit of creditors, is held, in Taylor vs. Citizens' Savings Bank (Ky.), 61 L. R. A. 900, to be sufficient to bind its estate in the hands of the assignee. The other cases as to whom notice of protest or non-payment should be given after appointment of receiver, assignee or other representative of insolvent are collated in a note to this case.

## WOMEN USE MAGIC MIRRORS.

**Japanese Lucky Glass Is the Simplest and Best Example.**

A magic mirror is now a part of every well regulated London household. The belief that certain bright substances can be so impressed with the magnetism of a person as to reflect to the clairvoyant gaze that person's thoughts and feelings is almost as old as a woman's vanity which first prompted the mirror.

Perhaps the Japanese lucky mirror is the simplest and best known example. One side of this is very highly polished, and the other is chased in low relief with figures of clouds, birds, and talismanic ideographs. Its mechanism is such that when a beam of light is thrown upon it and reflected upon a dark wall a luminous figure or portent appears within the luminous circles. This, of course, is achieved by means of a slide slipped into the center of the mirror.

There is another kind of magic mirror which at certain oblique angles will disclose figures which at right angles are invisible. Another kind set at the bottom of a cylinder reflects from the base in the ordinary way, but the waved and flutted inner surface of the cylinder twists the reflections into all kinds of fanciful shapes and produces focal circles at various points. The gazer here sees from one point of view a strange, shadowy face beside his own, and from another misty, radiant halo about his head, while from a third a face is seen clearly in his own reflected eyes.

These are all mechanical contrivances. The more psychic kind of magic mirrors depend for their efficacy upon their power to absorb physiological magnetism, although many of the floating or revolving variety produce their effects by hypnotizing the gazer.—Detroit Tribune.

**Genius and Housekeeping**

"John, the coal's out."

"I know it."

"Nothing in the flour barrel."

"Of course."

"Well, what on earth are you doing there?"

"I am writing a poem, my love, on the beauty and brightness of this glorious old world!"

**Money Lost in British Mails.**

The income of the British postoffice from money in envelopes having no or insufficient address is $30,000 or $35,000 a day.

**Our idea of an original man is one who can tell how long he has been married without adding that it seems longer.**

**A bald-headed man can't lose anything by trying a new patent hair restorer.**

## TRUMPET CALLS.

**Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.**

WORKING is vain without waiting.

A big head has no show against a big heart.

Men ask for advice when they seek approval.

An absorbing interest is the secret of happiness.

Love never joins in the chorus when malice sings.

The conquest of truth makes a man a king.

The Word that does not heal must harden.

There can be no such thing as a mass of people.

You cannot do God's work with the devil's wages.

No man ever lived long enough to regret the right.

The religion of the Son of Man will surely be manly.

Pride fosters our foes and puts our friends to flight.

Present adversity is easier to bear than past prosperity.

There can be no living Christianity without a living Christ.

If God is testing you you may know He does not detest you.

We all admire a pusher, providing he is pushing someone else.

Society could do with less jurisprudence if it had more justice.

A variety show church is apt to show a sad variety of fruits.

The only way to keep your religion sweet is to keep it circulating.

Honor is the attribute of the noble and the excuse of the unworthy.

It requires no special virtue to praise the right and pursue the wrong.

If there is nothing of mystery in your religion it is not for mankind.

We can believe that science is the wisdom of God when it shows us the way to God.

## FISH THAT BUILDS A NEST.

**It Is a Poor Swimmer and Nature Has Arranged for Its Protection.**

Few fishes are nest-builders. The majority of them make their homes wherever chance and the waves land them. There is one member of the finny tribe, however, that exemplifies the protective provisions of nature—the marbled angler of the Sargasso Sea. Owing to its peculiar structure it is a poor swimmer and it, therefore, spends most of its life moving slowly about on the bottom among corals, seaweeds, etc., which these fishes closely resemble in color and in outline. They cling, too, to the floating masses of sargassum weed with their peculiar fins, and the color and the marking of the fish closely resemble the weed itself. Not only does the weed thus furnish a home for this species, but the fish actually constructs a nest from it and therein deposits its eggs.

One of these nests, found in connection with the Hassler expedition in 1871, was described as consisting of a round mass of sargassum, about the size of two fists rolled up together. To all appearances it was made of nothing but this gulf weed, the branches and leaves of which were, however, evidently knit together, and not merely tangled into a roundish mass; for, though some of the leaves and branches hung loose from the nest, it became at once visible that the bulk of the ball was held together by threads trending in every direction among the seaweed. By close observation it became apparent that this mass of seaweed was a nest, the central part of which was bound up in the form of a ball, with several loose branches extending in various directions. On still closer examination the nest above described was found to be full of eggs, which were scattered throughout the mass.

Nature has thus afforded a safe asylum for these somewhat helpless fishes, whose cutaneous filaments, which are plentifully provided on the belly, around the mouth and on the dorsal spine, so nearly resemble the weed itself that predaceous fishes doubtless fail to recognize the living animals, and thus the latter escape extermination.

**Antiquity of Stamps.**

A discovery of considerable interest to stamp collectors has recently been made by a member of the London Philatelic Society who is an enthusiast in the matter of the stamps of France. The adhesive postage stamp has always been considered, and apparently with solid foundation, as an invention of the reign of Queen Victoria. But, if the discovery which has just been announced is correct, we must go back to about 1670 for the earliest specimen of an adhesive postage label. It appears that the philatelist mentioned has been studying French stamps, and in the course of his researches he came upon an official decree in the Paris postal archives which sanctions the use of an adhesive label for the prepayment of the carriage of letters.

**Accurate.**

"Sir," said the Boston reporter, "our office is informed that your purse was stolen from you last night. Is there anything in it?"

"Not by this time, doubtless," answers Mr. Emerson Waldo Bemeter, relapsing into an attitude of perturbed meditation.—Judge.

**It takes less time to go and turn anything up than it does to sit down and wait for it to turn up of its own accord.**

# THE ENTERPRISE

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904.


A full vote is desired at the election on Monday for Fire Commissioners and on the question of voting a tax for fire purposes. This town is growing rapidly and is on the eve of a much greater growth than it has experienced at any time in its history. Additional fire hose and apparatus are indispensable. The tax is so small that it will not be felt. We trust to see a full vote and a large majority for the tax.

This young city has arrived at the point when its people must begin to do something for themselves and for the town.

Our people have been so long accustomed to look to the Land and Improvement Company for everything in the way of improvements that it will not be so easy for them to srike out on their own account. The condition of Grand and Linden avenues during the past two months of continuous rain has been very bad and it is the common remark that the company should fix these streets up. The fact is that on these two streets the company has already done all it promised. It has graded the streets, put in water and sewer pipe and laid the sidewalks. The company is not under obligation for the perpetual care of any street. Now, it is up to the lot owners to make and keep these two streets at least passable. Of course, until the town is incorporated such work will have to be voluntary on part of lot owners.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## DRIVES THE PESTS AWAY.

**Electricity as a Means of Ridding Gardens of Undesirable Tenants.**

Among the many uses to which electricity is being put in these days the latest is the ridding of gardens of their insect pest. A European scientist, while drying by electricity an ingot mold buried in the earth, noticed that earth worms were coming out of the ground as fast as they could and hurrying away from the vicinity of the electric disturbance, which seemed to excite them greatly.

Working on this, Herr Halberger tried other experiments to determine the exact effect of electricity on earth inhabitants. One experiment consisted in burying a terminal of a 110-volt circuit in the earth, and as soon as the switch was closed every worm and underground insect within a radius of a yard or two came to the surface and made haste to leave the infested zone. Elaborating again, he placed several electrodes a couple of yards from one another, and in that way a considerable tract of land was cleared entirely of creeping and crawling things.

It has been suggested many times that it might be possible to hasten and increase the growth of plants by the application of electricity, and if to this can be added the destruction of the vermin which attack the roots it might pay the farmers to install electric generating stations for the treatment of their growing crops.

**"The Widow's Cruse."**

The Sunday school superintendent of the First Baptist church, Brooklyn, was quizzing a class of small girls the other day:

"And what was 'the widow's cruse'?" he asked.

There was a moment's silence; then a little hand went up timidly.

"Please sir," said the youngster, "the widow was one of the people that went with Noah in his yacht."—New York Times.

## NOW I LAY ME.

The weary years have passed away,
And I am but a child again—
A little child, so tired of play,
With folded hands and drowsy brain,
As to my mother's knee I creep—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Half understanding, vague and dim,
Through childish lips that soft repeat
The trustful message sent to Him,
At once so humble and so sweet,
As slowly, nodding into sleep—
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

But now, faint shadows come to me,
Half wonder if some harm may fall,
When safe in slumber's mystery
The birds of dreaming to me call.
But drowsily the words I make—
"If I should die before I wake."

I hear my mother's accents low,
And look into her loving eyes,
Surely, no terror I can know
That in the smiling Heaven lies,
Should the light cords of living break
"I pray the Lord my soul to take."

## LEFT BY THE LIMITED.

MORTON ELVERSON gazed ruefully at the Overland Limited, now rapidly vanishing down the twin bands of steel. A light suit, slippers and a traveling cap are scarcely the equipment for a Christmas eve stroll over the Nebraska prairies.

Something about the engine had broken. Some of the passengers in the smoking car had braved pneumonia to gather about and witness the operation of repairs. Elverson, tiring of this amusement, had wandered down the length of the train and had not noticed, until too late, that repairs had been completed and the train was ready to move.

It was a solid vestibule equipment. There had been no chance to leap aboard the cars as they moved past. Now he had his choice to walk back to the last station, three miles away, or seek some farmhouse.

Over in the northwest a glimmer of light promised shelter, if not comfort. Turning up his coat collar, Elverson lit

GIVE ME TIME TO THINK IT OVER.

a fresh cigar and strode forward, thankful that there was no sharp breeze to add to the general discomfort.

Once clear of the right of way he found that the snow had crusted until it would bear his weight. It was by no means as bad as he had expected, but he was heartily glad when the journey had been completed and he approached the house. It would at least offer an escape from his thoughts.

Christmas eve a year ago he had been one of Mrs. Truscott's house party up the Hudson, and Janet Truscott had accepted as her Christmas present a solitaire which carried with it an exchange of hearts.

He had been the happiest man in the world until his insane jealousy compelled Janet to return his ring. He had taken to his yacht for forgetfulness.

When he returned, penitent and humble, she had gone west for the winter. It was only the other day he had learned that she was with friends in Denver and he had arranged to take the western trip in the hope of finding forgiveness.

He had wanted to arrive on Christmas eve, but there had been a delay, and he was not due in Denver until Christmas morning. Now if he took cold from the exposure he could not tell when he would be able to get there.

Much to his surprise Elverson found the lower floor of the ranch house ablaze with light, and through the double-sashed windows came the faint tinkle of the piano and the wailing notes of a violin.

They were playing the same Strauss waltz he remembered so well then from the year before. It was while they were sitting out that dance Janet had accepted the ring which had carried with it so much of happiness and of pain.

He could see now the conservatory, with its heavy odor of flowers. He could hear the plash of water in the tiny fountain and the noise of the ball room, over which insistently came the strains of the orchestra. He let his eye rove over the rolling prairies for a moment. It brought him back to a realizing sense of where he was.

The next moment the sound of this knocking resounded in the hall. The music stopped abruptly, the dancers crowding around the host as he answered the summons.

It would be difficult to decide who were the more astonished—the guests at the sight of the fashionably dressed man standing in the beam of yellow light which streamed through the open door, or Elverson at the sight of the guests. Instead of the red-shirted cowboys and calico-clad women he had anticipated, there were black coats and evening gowns.

It took him but a moment to explain his predicament, and in another his host, Major Cartwright, had him in an upper chamber, helping him to a change of stockings and slippers.

"Better put on dancing pumps," he urged, offering him a pair. "The young people will not be through for hours yet, and you may want to try a few steps yourself after you get rested up a bit."

"I am afraid that with your crowded accommodations I am very much in the way," said Elverson, apologetically.

"Not at all," declared the major heartily. "The more the merrier. We always have a crowd up from Denver for the holidays, and long ago we learned how to find room for one more. You're as welcome as though you came by special invitation. Now come downstairs and enjoy yourself. We have a Christmas tree after supper and all sorts of fun."

They then went downstairs to the huge hall, where great logs blazed merrily in the fireplace and twenty-five or thirty young people were dancing again.

The major introduced his accidental guest, and with a whispered "You can find their names out when you talk to them," turned him over to a sprightly Denver girl and hurried away to help his wife with the all-important tree.

Elverson did not want to enter into the gayety of the moment. It reminded him too sharply of the year before. He was almost sorry he had not decided to walk back to the station.

Then something happened that took his breath away. The door communicating with the dining room opened and Janet Truscott entered. Their eyes met, and for a moment she made as though she would retreat. Then she came forward.

"How do you do, Mr. Elverson," she said, with admirable self-possession. "I heard of a stranger guest, but did not know it was you."

They were standing alone by the fireplace. By an effort he regained his faculties.

"I am glad I was left behind," he said simply. "I was on my way to Denver to tell you how bitterly I regret my insane jealousy, and that I now realize that it was entirely unfounded. I wanted to reach there this evening. It is fate, Janet, that I should be left behind to meet you here. Will you accept the omen and forgive a thoroughly penitent man who knows that he has been a fool?"

There was a look in her eyes that gave a half assent, but she only said hurriedly, "Give me a little time to think it over."

"To-night?" He was eager for an answer. She only shook her head.

"I cannot tell—yet," she answered enigmatically. Then her partner claimed her for that dance and they moved away.

After supper the tree was lighted up and Major Cartwright distributed the gifts.

Janet Truscott smiled when a little package was handed her containing the ring she had returned that summer, but she gave no sign. Elverson was so engrossed watching her that he scarcely heard his own name called.

"Santa Claus has anticipated our accidental but none the less welcome guest," the major was saying. "A package for Mr. Elverson."

It was only a tiny pincushion made in the form of a heart, but Elverson still carries it. "An amulet against jealousy," he explains.—Utica Globe.

## NEW HARBOR FOR RIO.

**Many Millions of Dollars Will Be Expended in the Next Few Years.**

Rio de Janeiro, the capital and chief city of Brazil, already possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, but the government is not satisfied with it as it exists. The port is more than twice as large as the New York lower bay and is 68 square miles larger than the lower and upper bays together, and over one-third of it is deep enough for the largest vessels. But still many millions of dollars must be spent on it to make it a first-class port.

The reason is that the water near the shores of the bay is shallow and the bottom is silting up more and more, so that some of the old moorage places have had to be abandoned. Few vessels are of sufficiently light draught to tie up at a dock in Rio.

All the merchant marine drop anchor on the north side of the city and lighters carry freight between them and the shores. This antiquated and expensive method is to be changed, for the government intends to have a first class commercial port, with every facility for handling traffic, and the port is to be made in this manner:

Along the entire northern front of the city a wide sea wall or quay two miles in length is to be built. This quay, constructed of solid masonry, will be so wide that railroad trains and wagons can move along it, discharging or taking on freight.

Along the outside of the quay a channel will be dredged to a depth of 26 to 39 feet, so that the largest shipping can be accommodated. The channel will be 820 feet wide, so that the largest vessels may safely pass one another.

Vessels will tie up along the front of this sea wall and cars and wagons will carry the freight away or bring freight to them. The inner side of the wall will, in most places, be some distance from the shore, as the quay will not follow the indentations of the shore line. Masonry rail and roadways will connect with the shore at a number of points.

When these improvements are completed Latin America will have three ports that in the commercial facilities they offer will rank with the greatest ports of the world. The harbor of Buenos Ayres and the roadstead of Vera Cruz have already been converted at enormous expense into first-class harbors.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

**Provisions for Benefit of Workingmen Adopted in Some States.**

Of the 45 States 33 have bureaus of labor statistics. The 12 that have none are Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

Of the 45 States 24 have established rules and adopted statutes for the hygienic and sanitary inspection of factories. The 21 States which have not are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Of the 45 Statets 16 have boards of arbitration and 24 have inspection of mines. The 21 which haven't such inspection are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Fourteen States have free employment bureaus of labor: New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Of the 45 States 31 have laws requiring seats to be furnished to women working in stores or factories, and 27 have laws regulating the amount of work which may be done by women. The 18 States which have not such laws are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming, which was the first State to adopt, when a territory, and to ratify as a State, woman suffrage.—New York Sun.

## FAR EASTERN GLOSSARY.

**Manchurian Terms.**

Fu—To the name of a city, indicates capital of province, a city of the first class.

Chou—Indicates city of the second class.

Yi—A small post town, as Ychang-yi.

And at the termination of geographical terms—

Kiang, Ho, Ychuan, Ychu—all mean stream, river.

Hai—Sea, sometimes lake.

Shan—Mountain.

Kuan—Camp, strong, fortified place.

Shan-hai-kuan—The fortified camp where the mountains and sea meet aptly illustrates these three terms.

Ling—Pass over a mountain.

Ycheng, chen, holo—Town, large village.

At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated: Ya, great, large; Siad, small, little; Pei, north; Nan, south; Hei, black; Huang, yellow; Si, west, Tung, east; Strang, upper; Hio, lower.

**Korean Terms.**

Po or Pho—Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters. For instance:

Yongampho—The harbor near mouth of Yalu River.

Do—As termination indicates that the place is a province, and means, therefore, "the district of," or that it is the capital city of such a province.

Han—River.—Syracuse Herald.

**The Ants and the Elephant.**

Eyewitnesses of the marches which ants make aver that when they come to an obstacle they go through it or over it or take it with them. They march as straight as a Roman road. Human occupants fly when an ant army takes its way through a house occurring on its line of march. The legion pass on and destroy nothing but such as will serve as food, but after they have gone not a beetle, a scorpion, a rat or a mouse or an insect or a reptile of any size, shape or name remains. All have been eaten by the army. It is on record that one of these moving companies was obstructed in its passage by an elephant. It took the army eight hours to pass that spot, and then there remained nothing but the picked bones of the elephant.

**Box Office Superstition.**

A newspaper man was the second in line at the box office of one of the popular theaters on the opening night. The first man asked for four seats, and when he started to pay for them the man in the box office said:

"Oh, that's all right. There's no charge at all for those seats."

The man looked surprised, thanked the ticket manipulator and went on. Then the newspaper man had his return, and he said:

"Please satisfy impertinent curiosity and tell me why you wouldn't take that man's money."

"Well," said the treasurer, "I expect you didn't notice that that man was cross-eyed. If I had sold him the first tickets we wouldn't have had a bit of luck through the whole engagement."

**Nipped in the Bud.**

Mr. Gadabout—I've heard that the Newliweds, who always seemed to be living so happily, are going to berak up housekeeping and that she's going back to her mother's. What does that indicate?

Mr. Wise (friend of the Newliweds)—It indicates that some one is lying.—Philadelphia Ledger.

We are always wondering that some one has not compiled statistics showing that the preponderance of divorce cases is reported from boarding houses.

Don't say a man is shiftless: Be polite, and say that he is too contented to ever get rich.

**He Misled Them.**

"What has besome of that Mr. Jollem who used to be so fond of your little Percival?" we asked of the proud mamma.

"Oh," she says, "don't mention that detestable person to me again!"

"But why? He seemed thoroughly enraptured with the child. He was always dandling it on his knees and getting it to talk for him—"

"That's just it. He would take little Percival on his lap and stuff the child with candy and encourage him in every way to try to talk, and then—and then—"

"And then what? He didn't try to kidnap the infant?"

"Worse than that," she lamented. "We learned that he was the manager of a biscuit factory, and his only purpose in fawning over our darling was to get him to say something that could be converted into a name for a new brand of goods."

**"Gulling" the Public.**

Plovers' eggs are now in season, and the managers of the few remaining gulleries of the United Kingdom are doing their best to keep the market supplied, says the London Sporting Dramatic News. One gullery never sends less than 2,000 gulls' eggs to London every spring, and these are all retailed to a credulous public as the eggs of lapwings. Of course, the men in the trade know better, and equally, of course, they pay nominal prices and make big profits.

**Low Death Rate in Sweden.**

The Swedish census shows the lowest death rate of any civilized nation. Last year it was only 16.49 per 1,000. Norway comes next and Britain third with 18.8 per 1,000.

## THE OLDEST PICTURE.

**Relic of an Artist's Work Said to Be 288,000 Years of Age.**

It is hard to realize that a relic of some artist's work should be still discernible after a period of 288,000 years, as nearly as the time can be reckoned. But such is the case. It is a small bas relief of two horses carved on a piece of reindeer horn. They are big headed brutes, with mule-like tails and points which would make the judges at the horse show shudder. Yet there is no doubt the artist was accurate enough in his representation, for to this day, on the plains of Tartary, is found a wild horse of just this kind, and belonging, as we know, to the oldest type existing.

From under the floor of a cavern in the chalk was this picture dug up, and near it were human bones, doubtless those of the artist and his family. Above were the skeletons of huge cave bears, and among these more human bones. It is hard to fix the date with precision, but we can come near it. Above these remains are traces of the last great ice age which ground all Europe for thousands of years. And the duration of the ice age we do, to some extent, understand. Taking one consideration with another, it would appear that 288,000 years must have rolled by since this little picture was engraved.

**Pleased With the Sea.**

Her ladyship—Well, Mrs. Parkins, and what did you think of the sea?

Mrs. Parkins (who has been on a visit to her daughter at Margate)—There, m'Lady, I didn't think 'twas anything like so big, an' our Annie she tells me as I didn't see a half on't.—Punch.


South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

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ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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AND

INSURANCE

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South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

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HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

## TOWN NEWS

Plenty doing.

Own your home.

Keep both eyes open.

Buy a lot in block 97.

The laggard gets left.

Delays are dangerous.

Real estate active and rising.

Get in before the boom begins.

Going, going, going, Block 97.

Public school will reopen Monday.

Read your local paper and pay for it.

More dwelling houses needed in this town.

The mosquito war is on again at San Mateo.

Work has been resumed on the Kelley building.

Hotel room is in demand. A big hotel is needed.

Contractor Johnson is rushing work on the Snyder residence.

Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Quinn & Allan have given the Postoffice front a coat of brilliant red.

The Baden Hotel has had sewer connection made and patent closets put in.

Work has been resumed on the new buildings since the weather cleared up.

The steel works has put on a night crew on account of increase of business.

Jack Gavigan was here on Friday of last week visiting his friends and relatives.

Mrs. R. Painton is spending two weeks here visiting her son, Mr. H. R. Painton.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

The new locomotive of the Western Meat Company left Philadelphia on the 23d inst.

Miss Winnie Lewis, teacher in our public school, spent her vacation at Watsonville.

Mrs. R. K. Patchell will spend Sunday and Monday at the Patchell ranch at Morgan Hill.

Best investment—lots in block 97. Streets sewered, water at lot line, low prices, easy terms.

Mr. P. J. Lynd of Oakland spent Wednesday here looking after his Baden Hotel property.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McEwen have purchased one of the Werner cottages on Commercial avenue.

L. Gerbi has leased one of the Healy cottages on Grand avenue for a residence and moved in on the 1st inst.

Mrs. Tom Cain of San Francisco came down Wednesday to see about the sale of her Baden Hotel furniture.

W. F. Bailey was out Wednesday after another week of illness. Mr. Bailey's last attack was in form of a cold.

Mr. Herman Gaerdes has all his dwelling houses rented and says that he finds them a good and safe investment.

Mrs. J. P. Frost will leave shortly for a trip east and will visit the St. Louis Exposition before her return in the fall.

Lots in block 97 for sale on installment, $25 cash, and $5 per month. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham, P. O. Building.

The Pacific Jupiter Steel Company is sending out castings in carload lots, shipping from three to four carloads per week.

Ed Farrell left on Saturday last for McCook, Neb., to be present at the bedside of his mother, who is not expected to live.

Mrs. Paige left on Saturday last for Mariposa county, where she will take charge of a school in place of her sister for some two months.

The framework of the engine room for the 100 horse-power engine is up for the wool pullery at the Western Meat Company's packing-house.

E. E. Cunningham has recently been appointed local agent for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England.

Mr. Harry Merrifield of Aetna Springs came down on Saturday last to join his wife in a visit to her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gibson.

The Standard Electric Company has the lot near the People's Store covered with material and a force of men at work preparing new insulators for its line.

The two large oil tanks have been removed and put up outside of the steel works building to make room for the enlargement of the steel manufacturing plant.

On Wednesday morning the freight train due here at 6:30, in attempting to clear the track for the passenger train, ran into a flat car on the bay shore side track. The woodwork of the car was totally demolished.

A petition is in circulation to raise money to pay a night watchman. Times will be very lively in this town this season and a night watchman will be indispensable to protect the town against night prowlers and lawless characters.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

### REWARD!!!

**The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.**

### UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1904:

Carroll, Tom; Farnlacher, H.; Galbrath, W. G.; Lazzereschi, Agostino; McDonald, Mrs. J.; Redo, Manuel.

Foreign—Berti, Marianna; Lovi, Roberto; Martinelli, Guiseppi.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### TRIAL JURORS DRAWN.

The following named citizens were drawn in the Superior Court Thursday to act as trial jurors. They will be summoned to report in the Superior Court April 5th.

First Township—A. G. Bisset, Wm. Rehberg, Herman Gaerdes, M. Whelan, F. G. Burns, Casper Kieser, W. S. Taylor, J. Carmody, Dennis Casey.

Second Township—Jos. Culbert, A. W. Henwood, J. C. Jens, J. J. Hintz, M. Redmond, J. P. O'Hearn, W. C. Parsons, John Donnelly.

Third Township—A. Neuman, Jos. H. Bell, Jas. D. Rapley, John Dielman, Geo. E. Meekins, E. A. Wessling, N. Hanson, H. G. Tribolet, Geo. Carter, Thos. Ward, G. A. Kreiss, Ira G. Merrill.

Fourth Township—Frank Madonna, Antone Quilla, Wm. O'Brien, Dennis Donovan, John Lopes, Severino Albertine, Geo. Azevedo.

Fifth Township—Wm. A. Moore, Dan C. Adair, George Lewis, Thos. J. Johnson.—Times, San Mateo.

### WILL VISIT BOYHOOD SCENES.

Rev. Father J. A. Cooper of Ocean View will leave shortly after Easter on a visit to the scenes of his boyhood days in Ireland. The Reverend gentleman has not enjoyed a vacation for many years, and that he richly deserves a rest all his friends will admit. He was formerly assistant pastor of the St. Matthew's Catholic Church in San Mateo and although some years ago he was assigned to St. Michael's parish at Ocean View, he is still considered one of us. A host of warm friends here wish him a safe and pleasant journey. He expects to be absent several months.—Leader, San Mateo.

### NEW HEIR APPEARS.

Mary A. Forsyth of Berkeley, who claims to be a daughter of Patrick Brooks, the Colma pioneer who was killed a week ago, applied to the Superior Court Tuesday through her attorney for letters of administration on the estate of the deceased, says the Redwood Democrat. Mrs. Forsyth states that she is a daughter of Brooks by a previous marriage, contracted before his arrival in California. As it was not generally known that Mr. Brooks was twice married the appearance of Mrs. Forsyth on the scene and her demand for a share of his property has caused a sensation.

The two daughters of Mr. Brooks residing at Colma, Mrs. Whelan and Mrs. Spellman, have already made application for letters, which were temporarily granted them by Judge Buck on the 17th inst. The matter of a permanent appointee will come up April 2d. Judge Fitzpatrick is attorney for the estate. — Times, San Mateo.

### DEATH OF MRS P. E. ILER.

Mrs. Mary A. Iler, wife of Peter E. Iler, passed away at her home, 1240 South Tenth street, Saturday morning. She had been an invalid for several years. She had lived in Omaha twenty-eight years, and before her health gave way was widely known as a gentlewoman of quick sympathies and unostentatious but generous charities. She leaves a husband and four children, who are Mrs. J. S. Weitzell of this city, Mrs. H. J. Edwards of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Bessie Iler and Mr. Will E. Iler.

Mrs. Iler was a native of Tiffin, O. The funeral will probably be Monday.—Omaha Bee.

## COUNTY GAME LAW.

**The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.**

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottontail or Bush Rabbits | July 1 to Feb. 1 |
| Rail | October 15 to Nov. 16 |
| Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited. | |
| Deer | August 1 to October 1 |
| Trout | April 1 to November 1 |
| Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day. | |

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

### STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover | October 15 to February 15. |
| Mountain Quail and Grouse | Sept. 1 to Feb. 15 |
| Doves | July 1 to Feb. 15 |
| Tree Squirrel | Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 |
| Male Deer | July 15 to Nov. 1 |
| Pheasant and Meadow Lark | killing prohibited |
| Trout | April 1 to Nov. 1 |
| Steelhead (in tidewater) | closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16 |
| Striped Bass | Three-pound |
| Black Bass | July 1 to Jan. 1 |
| Salmon | Oct. 16 to Sept. 10 |
| Lobster or Crawfish | Aug. 15 to April 1 |
| Shrimp | Sept. 1 to May 1 |
| Crabs, 6 inches across back | Oct. 31 to Sept. 1 |
| Sturgeon and Female Crab | Prohibited |
| Abalone | Less than 15 inches round |

### RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

**It Will Be Enforced.**

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of May and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

### FOR SALE.

At a bargain, one inside building lot, 50x140 feet, on sewered street.

One business lot and building suitable for boarding-house and paying a good rental.

Also other good real estate investments. Inquire for particulars, price and terms of E. E. Cunningham at P. O. building.

### NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in th ostoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

### APHORISMS.

**Rest is the sweet sauce of labor.—Plutarch.**

**Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak.—Shakspeare.**

**To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.—Burke.**

**Repentance is the golden key that opens the palace of eternity.—Milton.**

**A straight line is the shortest in morals as in mathematics.—Maria Edgeworth.**

**Think twice before you speak, or act once, and you will speak or act the more wisely for it.—Franklin.**

**There is no impossibility to him who stands prepared to conquer every hazard. The fearful are the failing.—S. J. Hale.**

**There never was a person who did anything worth doing that did not receive more than he gave.—H. W. Beecher.**

**Refinement creates beauty everywhere. It is the grossness of the spectator that discovers anything like grossness in the object.—Hazlitt.**

### Why He Wanted a Desk.

For Quanah, an intelligent and popular Comanche chief, the cattlemen around Fort Worth, Tex., built a house and furnished it. They were rather puzzled when he told them that the first article of furniture he wanted was a roller desk. "What can you do with a roller desk, Quanah?" they said. "You can't write."

"Oh, I want 'em," said Quanah. "You see, I open desk, an' I sit down in my chair, an' I put my feet up on desk, an' I light my seegar, an' I hol' newspaper up front o' me, like this—sabe? Then white man come in, an' he knock at door, an' he say, 'Quanah, I wan' talk t' you a minute.' And I turn 'roun' in my chair, an' puff lot o' smoke 'n his face, an' I say: 'Go 'way! I ve'y busy t'day!'"

## ELECTION NOTICE.

**Election to be Held for Fire Tax and for Fire Commissioners.**

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Monday, April 4, 1904, for the purpose of electing three Fire Commissioners for the Fire District of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the ensuing year.

And that at said election there will be submitted to the electors for said Fire District the question whether a tax shall be levied upon property within the limits of said Fire District and collected, sufficient to raise the sum of Four Hundred ($400) Dollars, that said tax not to exceed one half of one per cent of the assessable property within the Fire Limits, that the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars is for the purchase of apparatus and One Hundred ($100) Dollars for keeping in repair the apparatus of said Fire District, and maintaining the same in good order and condition.

The following named citizens have been appointed Judges of said election, viz: T. Connelly, F. Miner and R. Harder. For Clerks: D. O. Daggett and J. L. Wood.

The polling place for said election will be at the Court Room in South San Francisco. Polls open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

J. L. DEBENEDETTI,
M. J. HAWES,
C. L. KAUFFMANN,
Fire Commissioners of South San Francisco Fire District.

WANTED — SEVERAL INDUSTRIOUS PERsons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of $24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago. Feb. 13-13t.

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*Dentist*

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GOOD MEAT

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### MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable steers not plentiful, held at strong prices.

SHEEP—Desirable fat sheep scarce and in demand at strong prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs are in demand at higher prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 9½@10c; 2d quality, 9@9½c; Thin Steers, 7½@8c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7@7½c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½@7c; Thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 6@6.15; over 275 to 350 lbs, 5½@6c; rough heavy hogs, 4½@5; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5¾@6c. Soft hogs not wanted.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4¾@5¼c; Ewes, 4@4½c. Suckling Lambs, $2.75 @ $3.00 per head or 6@6½c per lb., live weight.

CALVES — Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½@5c; over 250 lbs, 4¼@4¾c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market higher—First quality steers, 8@8½c; second quality, 7½@7¾c; thin steers, 6@6½c; first quality cows and heifers, 7@7½c; second quality, 6½@7c; third quality, 5½@6c.

VEAL—Large, 7@7½c; medium, 8@8½ small, good, 9@9½c; common, 6@7.

MUTTON—Market steady—Wethers, heavy, 9@9½c; light, 9½@10c; Heavy Ewes, 8@8½c; Light Ewes, 9@9½c; Yearling Lambs No. 1, 10@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS — Hams, 11¾ @ 13c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 18½c; skin off, 20½c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 15c; light S. C. bacon, 14¾c; med. bacon, clear, 10¼c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½c; clear, light bacon, 12¾c; clear ex. light bacon, 13¼c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $12.00; do, hf-bbl, $6.25; Family Beef, bbl, $11.50; hf-bbl, $6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, $....; do, hf-bbl, $....

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9¾c; do, light, 9¾c; do, Bellies, 10¾c; Clear, bbls., $21.00; hf-bbls., $10.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

| | Tcs. | ½-bbls. | 50s. | 20s. | 10s. | 5s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compound | 6¾ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| Cal. pure | 9 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.35; 1s $1.30; Roast Beef, 2s ....; 1s, ....

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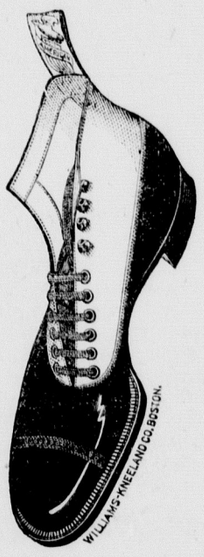


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Table First Class.

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Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

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**Building and Loan Association.**

Assets, - - - $175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair,

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Tickle your best One by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of

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# THE CZAR AND HIS FAMILY.

THE CZAR, CZARINA AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Though possessed of the most autocratic power Czar Nicholas II. of Russia is very democratic. Though having at his command the greatest military engine of the world, at least in potentiality, he yet is foremost among the great rulers in his advocacy of peace. Though in a position that demands display and even ostentation of a certain kind, he is retiring to the point of timidity and very domestic and home loving. These contradictions between his situation and his character mark him as peculiar not only among the czars, but among royalties generally. While not particularly forceful or marked by great intellectual powers, he is singularly humane and simple, and it is these qualities perhaps that Russia most needs in the present state of her development.

It is these characteristics which are also found in the Czarina. In her early training and her inclinations this granddaughter of Queen Victoria, formerly Princess Alix of Hesse, is more German and English than Slav. There was a time when her foreign habits of thought and sympathies were so apparent that she was not popular among the Russians, who are intensely nationalized and distrustful of all things foreign. This unpopularity has almost wholly disappeared, however, owing to the sweet and kindly disposition of the Czarina and her conscientious efforts to live up to the duties of her position.

There are four daughters in the Czar's family, whose bright faces are familiar to the people of St. Petersburg, through the streets of which they are driven daily for every glimpse of sunshine. Notwithstanding the fact that they are grand duchesses, they are even more democratic than their parents and nod and smile at the passersby until corrected and seated by their nurses. Among the people the little grand duchesses are exceedingly popular, and it is probable that not a few of the subjects of the Czar regret the Salic law which does not permit a woman to occupy the throne, for it is one of the tragedies of the Czar's life that he has no male heir to succeed him. The Czar's only brother, the Grand Duke Michael, would take the throne if Nicholas should die.

Bright's Disease.—Take a bunch of kinnikinnick leaves and place as much as possible in a five-pound pail and brew on a stove until it comes to a slow boil. Then set it off to cool and take half a pint three times a day. Eat and live ordinarily and continue the brew until restored to health.

Spinach as an Alterative.—Those who value a good complexion and cheerful spirits are advised to eat plenty of spinach. It contains salts of potassium and iron and other wholesome ingredients. The iron in it is easily assimilated. Although a vegetable not generally prized by housewives because among the less expensive kinds, it is put in first place by food experts and deserves more prominence in public esteem. One of the chief obstacles in the way of increased consumption is that as a general rule spinach is spoiled in the preparation for the table.

Pneumonia.—The first thing to do after taking a chill, fever, etc., is to get under heavy bed covering. Take ten grains of quinine and if accustomed to spirits a stiff drink of whisky in hot water. Drink a goblet of hot water liberally at regular intervals as hot as can be borne until perspiration is induced and flows freely. This may end the attack and the sufferer may be considered out of danger, but to be on the safe side it is a good time to send for a physician. Still a late authority holds that drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and sets to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients the better for all concerned.

Scarlet Fever.—The interval between exposure and the first manifestation of the disease is usually from two to five days. After exposure there is usually a pronounced chill which may, however, be absent. The child is usually attacked with vomiting and in most cases with sore throat and pain in swallowing, also reddening of the throat and swelling of the glands at the angle of the jaw. The fever is often slight but in severe cases it may be intense with general prostration and delirium. The second day a brilliant scarlet rash appears, consisting first of minute red specks which soon run together, forming irregular-shaped patches. The skin usually itches and is somewhat swollen. The tongue appears to have been dusted with red sand, which coating is later cast off, leaving the tongue with the appearance of a strawberry—called strawberry tongue. The rash lasts about six days, accompanied by fever, then begins to fade and the closing stage—the casting of the skin—is reached. The child should be sponged or immersed in a hot bath several times daily, and if the fever is very high a wet pack will be an advantage. For the throat a gargle of one part carbolic acid to twenty of water, followed by brushing the ulcerated parts with a camel's hair brush to cleanse them and then application of nitrate of silver twenty grains to the ounce of water is recommended. Cold cloths on the neck frequently changed are also beneficial. For the itching rub with a solution of one part glycerine to four of rose water.

## NOT DESIRABLE AS CLERKS.

**Left-Handed Penmen Are Not Wanted in Business Houses.**

Few business men will employ a left-handed person as a clerk or bookkeeper and the prejudice against them extends to the government departments at Washington. The chiefs of those departments are entirely willing to overlook bad penmanship on the part of a really good and industrious clerk, but it is the man or woman who writes with the left hand at which the balk is made. The dead line is drawn just the moment it is ascertained that a clerk is left-handed and he is forthwith informed that if it is his desire to continue in government service it will be necessary for him to write with his right hand. This information is always a bitter pill for the left-hand penholders, but there is nothing to be done but begin to write with the right hand or "throw up the job," and few are anxious to quit government service even for this cause. No matter how perfect a hand the left-handed clerk may write, there is no alternative but to learn to write with the right hand, and sometimes it takes months to get to the point where even a legible hand is written by the clerk who is forced to "learn the business over." But during this period of making the change the chiefs are easy and patient and make the work as light as possible on the unfortunate clerk.

One of the best men in the Department of Commerce and Labor began his career in the Bureau of Statistics. He had left a proofreader's desk in the government printing office to accept the clerkship in the bureau. He began to write with his left hand and he almost threw a fit when the chief told him to put the pen in the right hand, that left-handed penmanship didn't go. Then it was that he wished he was back in the big printery, where any kind of "handwriting" passed muster, just so the correct marking was made on the proof and was plain enough for the compositor to decipher.

**A Pqliar Problem.**

What is the difference between a gardener, a billiard-marker, a gentleman and a verger?

A gardener minds his peas.
A billiard-marker minds his cues.
A gentleman minds his p's and q's.
A verger minds his keys and pews.
—Woman's Home Companion.

**Intelligence in a Pumpkin.**

Something as good as intelligence is exhibited by plants. If during a dry season a bucket of water be placed near a growing pumpkin or melon vine, in the course of a few days the vine will turn from its course and get at least one of its leaves in the water.

## KOREA AND ITS PEOPLE.

**Country Has Never Recovered from Invasion of the Japanese.**

The people of Korea are not Japanese, and they are not Chinese, says J. Sloat Fassett, in the Review of Reviews. They are Mongolian, and have a polysyllabic language with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history, of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about 5,000 years, the earlier part of which of course is shrouded in the mists of tradition and fable. As early as three centuries ago, the Koreans had made great progress in the arts. They built ships 200 feet long and covered them with plates of iron, the iron being hammered into small plates and fastened by small spikes driven into the wood. They made woven fabrics and were very skillful in metal work, in the fashioning of jewels and in the manufacture of pottery. They were far in advance of their Japanese neighbors, to whom they have taught the arts of metal working, pottery-making and silk weaving. Three centuries ago, Japan overran the country and devastated it, transferred whole colonies of artisans to Japan, and broke down forever the military power of Korea. Korea has produced but little literature. Korean students have been largely devoted to Chinese authors. The native literature consists largely of descriptions of scenery and folklore.

The people of Korea may be described generally as robust, amiable, industrious, pleasure-loving and given rather to the arts of peace than the ardors of war. They are agricultural rather than commercial. They are kindly and generous. They have no national religion and never have had. Confucinianism, so far as regards the worship of ancestors, the reverence for parents and the dignity of family, has a stronger hold than any other form of religion. Buddhism has always had a languishing existence among them. There is a widespread belief among the people in witches, in spirits and in devils. There are relics of fetichism.

The costumes of the men and the women do not differ widely from those in use thousands of years ago. The universal costume is cotton cloth, bleached and unbleached. In winter this is padded with short staple cotton which grows in Korea and is carded into pads for the purpose of quilting the clothing of the people. Their headgear is remarkably varied in form. They have a different form or a different kind of hat for almost every station in life. All the unmarried men in Korea are called boys and wear their hair in braids down their backs. Marriage may take place at any age from 12 upward and when a boy is married he is a man. The women of Korea have no legal status. A man may have one wife and her children are his legitimate heirs, but a Korean may have as many concubines as he may have the ability or the disposition to support.

The position of Korea is unique. She is the youngest of the nations to come into diplomatic relations with the Western world. Her treaties with the United States and England were made in 1882; with Germany in 1883; with Russia and Italy in 1884; in France in 1886; with Austria-Hungary in 1892. She has no well-established postal facilities or means of transportation and communication. She has only one short railroad, while others are projected, and only a few miles of telegraph lines, and these mostly controlled by foreigners. The means of transportation of men and goods is man back, pony back, cow back, by means of sedan chairs and by two-wheeled, clumsy bull carts. She manufactures feebly an insufficient supply of textile fabrics, of pottery and of metal wares. She exports rice, ginseng and fish.

ARCHWAY OUTSIDE SEOUL.

KING OF KOREA AT THE PALACE GATE, SEOUL.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN KOREA.

Korea has never recovered from the blighting ravages of the Japanese conquest of three centuries ago. At no time since then has she had an army worthy the name. She has no military class, no military aspirations, no military aptitude, no military instruction. Her present army, nominally of 7,000 men, is deservedly a laughing stock and an object of proper ridicule when it is not an object of dread. Her soldiers, poorly equipped and badly paid, instead of being a body for protection, become a band of desperadoes, of which the Emperor, the court and the people are desperately afraid. The Koreans are not cowards, but they are spirit-broken, resembling in this respect the fellaheen of Egypt. Corruption and intrigue have dwarfed even such tardy growth as has come to since the Western powers opened a way into her ports and interior. Her salvation for the future depends upon the institution of wise government at home and the neutralizing of ambitious projects of other nations abroad. She is designed by nature to be a buffer state.

**Zebra Is Easily Tamed.**

Among the advantages promised to the people of South Africa by the British government is the utilization as a domestic animal of the zebra, which is indigenous to that region. An attempt is to be made to domesticate the zebra for us in the recently acquired possessions. It is proposed to catch large numbers of wild zebras and allow them to breed in captivity, training the young as draught animals. No attempt apparently will be made to tame and train the captured animals themselves, although this has often been accomplished with selected individuals.

The zebra proper is very difficult to tame, but allied varieties, such as the South African quagga, are more easily domesticated. At the Cape twenty years since these were often seen working with draught horses.

**Meat-Eating Causes Appendicitis.**

In a recent discussion at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, Lucas Championere said that every day more confirmation was forthcoming of the idea that it was the abuse of a meat diet which was the principal cause of appendicitis. In those countries where the natives eat very little meat, as in Brittany, appendicitis is very rare. In England and the United States, where a great deal of meat is eaten, appendicitis is four times more common than in Paris.

**We have noticed that when a man wears an unusually big diamond stud, his wife wears no jewelry at all.**

# IN BALTIMORE.

## PORT ARTHUR

For hundreds of years Chinese coasting junks, beating along the Yellow Sea in the coastwise trade, had run into the land locked harbor of Lu Shun Kow, down at the extreme southern end of the Liaotung peninsula. All along the shore great gray cliffs ran up straight from the sea to a height which varied from 300 to 1,500 feet. If you came close enough in you could make out a slit in the mountains which gave entrance to a body of water within. This slit was not more than 200 or 300 yards wide. Once you got through the passageway there was a wide stretch on every side. At high tide the water was deep enough for the anchorage of a big ship, but when the tide went out hundreds of acres of mud flats were exposed to view.

In the valleys between the cliffs were built some fifty or sixty miserable mud huts, and in them lived 300 or 400 Chinese coolies. That was the situation up to 1860 in what is now Port Arthur.

In that year three or four ships of the British navy came that way on a surveying expedition. One of these ships was the gunboat Algerine, commanded by Lieut. William Arthur. Lieut. Arthur daringly ran his vessel in between the cliffs which guard the harbor, which was thereupon named Port Arthur in honor of his exploit.

But beyond the name, Port Arthur gained no new fame for another 20 years. In 1881 it was still merely a convenient harbor into which coasting junks could run for safety when great storms swept the seas outside. On the cliffs and in the valleys thereabouts there still lived only a few hundred wretched Chinese coolies.

Then the great Celestial empire began to wake up. Foreign engineers were sent along the coast to pick out a safe harbor which might be fortified and made the chief station for the new and modern navy of China. They settled on Port Arthur, and it was planned to transform the place into an immensely strong and completely fitted naval station. Plans were drawn for great dockyards, workshops, dry docks, refitting basins and foundries, while above them on the commanding cliffs strong fortresses were to be erected.

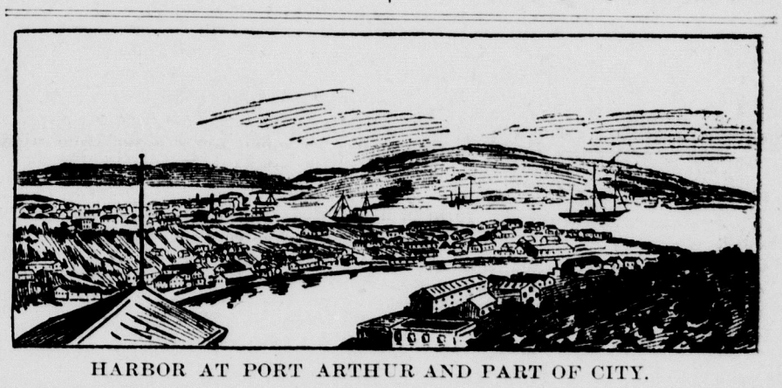
The contracts for all this work were let to French contractors, so that it was France which first among the nations had to do with this Gibraltar of the far East. French contractors, with the aid of swarms of Chinese coolies, working like slaves for 15 cents or 20 cents a day, worked for years on the works in and about Port Arthur. Not until 1891 was the place turned over to China, ready for occupancy as a great naval station.

By that time Port Arthur—its namesake already forgotten—had become a fairly well built town, containing more than 1,000 houses and shops, outside of the government works. It then had a commercial population of 6,000, to say nothing of the Chinese garrison of 7,000 or more soldiers. The forts were mounted with modern guns, and Chinese gunners were trained by German and other foreign experts in the use of the artillery.

In 1894, during the month of November, the victorious Japanese army marched down one of the two narrow passes which lead through the surrounding mountains to the city of Port Arthur, captured the city, and put to the sword many of the inhabitants, non-combatants as well as the members of the garrison. It was a bloody day, though the Japanese officers stopped the slaughter as quickly as was possible.

For a time then Port Arthur was apparently in the permanent possession of the Japanese, until the pressure of the allied powers forced her to give it back to the Chinese in January, 1896. Before they marched out the Japanese destroyed a large part of the Chinese fortifications.

In 1898 Port Arthur was "leased" to Russia, which immediately began to fortify it, with the intention of making it the strongest port in the Eastern seas. Its importance to Russia is great. Vladivostok, the other great Russian port on the Japan Sea is ice bound a large part of the year. The possession of Port Arthur gives the navy of the Czar a port which is never frozen. Moreover, it is a port which commands the approach to Pekin, the Chinese capital. Never since the Russian occupancy has there been any cessation of activity in and about Port Arthur.



HARBOR AT PORT ARTHUR AND PART OF CITY.

One important result of the Russian occupancy of Port Arthur has been a tremendous increase in the imports from the United States. During several weeks in 1902 American goods to the value of more than $2,000,000 weekly were landed at Port Arthur and the yearly commerce of the United States with that and the adjacent ports has been estimated at nearly $100,000,000.

But the Russian plan has been from the first to make Port Arthur a purely military and naval center. With that plan in view the Russians several years ago began the construction of the wonderful city of Dalny, 30 miles north and 10 miles east of Port Arthur, which they hope to make the commercial capital of the far East. The plan contemplates that all commercial ships shall be barred out of Port Arthur and sent to Dalny and that the former fortress shall be barred to civilians, where, indeed, they are now allowed only on sufferance, property being held on merely temporary leases.

Dalny—or rather the site of the present city—was located on an open roadstead, where the navies of all nations might ride. In order to make there a safe harbor, an immense breakwater, costing millions, was built and is now completed, projecting into the sea for a great distance and inclosing a splendid anchorage. At Dalny, also, great administration buildings were erected and even—that rare thing in the far East—a first-class and comfortable hotel.

Eventually, as planned, Dalny is to be the final terminus of the great Siberian railroad by means of which Russia has tied together her widely scattered empire.

**Disappointed.**

Gritty George—Dat young lady must have been reading the comic papers.

Dusty Dennis—Why so?

Gritty George—She expected a tramp to be funny.

**Any wise little fish begins business on a small scale.**

# SURE INDICATIONS OF BAD BLOOD

## OLD SORES, ULCERS, ABSCESSES

The best evidence of a bad condition of the blood and unhealthy state of the system, is an old festering sore, running ulcer, or abscess. They show the bodily impurities are not passing out through the proper channels, but are left in the system to clog and poison the blood. So thoroughly does the poison permeate the system that every little scratch, cut or bruise inflames and festers. Everything about an old sore or ulcer suggests disease. They affect the general health, they require constant attention, and are a source of anxiety and trouble all the time, and in some cases highly offensive. There is danger, too, of these places becoming cancerous if not treated promptly and in the right way. Washes, salves and ointments are good for external use, but they can't stop the discharge or change the condition of the blood, and for this reason the sore never heals permanently.

Not until the blood is purged of impurities and the system cleansed of all harmful substances should the ulcer heal, or the effect upon the system might prove disastrous. S. S. S. goes into the circulation and searches out and removes the cause of the old sore and invigorates and builds up the polluted, sluggish blood again, and as the poisonous matter is driven from the system the sore begins to heal, new flesh forms and the place is soon covered over with fresh skin and the sore is gone for all time. Where the constitution is debilitated from the effects of chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses, carbuncles, boils or other severe skin eruptions, S. S. S. will build it up again and stimulate and strengthen all parts of the system. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It is unequaled as a Blood Purifier and invigorating tonic. Do not depend upon local remedies alone. Get your blood right, and as it forces out the poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

**FROM CALF OF THE LEG TO ANKLE A SOLID SORE.**

New Castle, Pa., July 29, 1903.

Three years ago a common boil appeared on the calf of my limb. Not yielding to simple home remedies, I consulted a physician, who prescribed a poultice, flax seed, supposedly. By some fearful mistake I was given corrosive sublimate, and after having it on for a few minutes I could endure the pain no longer, so took off the application and found that my limb from the calf to the ankle was in an awful condition. I immediately sent for another physician, who told me I had been poisoned. My limb from the calf to the ankle was one solid inflamed sore. I was advised to begin S. S. S., and improved rapidly under its use, but about this time I had an attack of typhoid fever, and this settled in the original sore. This, of course, caused a back set, but having confidence in the ability of S. S. S., I began it again as soon as I was over the fever, and to make a long story short, was completely and permanently cured. Two years have elapsed, and I have never had a return of the trouble. MRS. K. A. DUFFY, 214 W. Washington St.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.


Some people talk as if their tongues had been rubbed with axle grease or a lightning brand.


**You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.**

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.


Business men who use printers' ink are never troubled with blue spells.

With the aid of a microscope any one can see what appears to be a gilt edge on the best steel, but a blind man can discover a "gilt edge" on the best whisky—"Old Gilt Edge."

There is more in being worthy of a great place than there is in winning it.


Tonic for impaired health. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco. Kentucky Favorite Whiskey unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.


Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.


When you are in need of a pure and wholesome stimulant, ask for Old Kirk Whisky. A. P. Hotaling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.


Sin is always a greater wrong to the sinner than to any other.


Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.


You may estimate a woman by her laugh. Her giggle is the weighing machine of her mental adipose.


**The Wonderful Cream Separator**

does its work in thirty minutes and leaves less than 1 per cent. butter fat. The price is ridiculously low, according to size, $2.75 to $6.00 each, and when you have one you would not part therewith for fifty times its cost.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE

with 5c stamps for postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog, fully describing this remarkable Cream Separator, and hundreds of other tools and farm seeds used by the farmer. [P. C. L.]


Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection.

Righteousness is the only recommendation that goes in heaven.

The great lives have all loved something greater than life.


ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.


## LETTER RATES IN ITLAY.

**Postage Reduced on Account of Action of International Congress.**

Stamp collectors will soon have another Italian stamp to add to their collections—that of 15 centimes—and it is thought, after the postal congress in April, will attach more value to that of 25 centimes, as it will likely go out of circulation. Italy is now obliged to reduce her internal letter rates (hitherto very high) from 2 pence to 1½ pence, as the law already passed prescribes, of course thereby reducing her revenue very considerably; but she was constrained to do so, or otherwise she would have been placed in a very peculiar position at the coming congress, which will be held in Rome. There it will be proposed to reduce international letter rates from 2½ pence to 2 pence, so if Italy held to her former rates her citizens would pay as much for a letter from Rome to Frascati (an hour by rail) as from Rome to India.

As the home rates are to be reduced there are some who would like a radical change, making it a uniform penny postage, as in England, while now, although it is 2 pence in the provinces, it is only a half-penny in the city. This, however, is far too radical for the Italians, who like to come to their improvements in a gradual way or when they are dragged out of them by the force of circumstances. Apropos of the high letter rates, a peasant once went into a Rome postoffice to send a letter to Frascati. When he was told it would be 2 pence he thought it more than he could afford and then said: "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will send it for a penny it may go." And to this day he considers himself very badly used because his offer was declined.

**Uncertain Ethel.**

When Ethel frowns, of course I worry,
For her displeasure much I fear;
To win her favor back I hurry,
And pray the skies may soon grow clear.
But there is one great consolation—
I know just what I may expect
When Ethel frowns, what dispensation
Harsh fate will bring to me, abject,
But when she smiles! Of course it's charming,
Yet that's the time when I'm perplexed;
'Tis then the future seems alarming,
For heaven knows what's coming next!
—Somerville Journal.

**Her Daily Food.**

"I love all that is beautiful in art and nature," she said, turning her dreamy eyes to his. "I revel in the green fields, the babbling brooks, and the little wayside flowers. I feast on the beauties of earth, and sky, and air; they are my daily life and food, and——"

"Maudie!" cried out the mother from the kitchen, not knowing that her daughter's beau was in the drawing room, "Maudie, whatever made you go and gobble up that big dish of mashed potatoes that was left over from dinner? I told you we wanted them warmed up for supper. If your appetite isn't enough to bankrupt your poor pa!"

**Quite the Thing.**

"I want my stationery to be attractive and appropriate," said the man who was starting a collection agency.

"How about a light blue paper?" suggested the printer.

"I had thought of gray."

"Well, that's so—a dun color would be appropriate."—Philadelphia Press.

**As Classified.**

"What is the difference between white lies and black ones?" asked the youth.

"White lies," answered the sage, "are the kind a woman thinks she tells her husband, and black ones are the kind she thinks he tells her!"

## THE MODERN MAGIC STEED.

**New York Lawyer Makes Long Automobile Trip Into Maine.**

James B. Dill, a well-known lawyer of New York, last summer made an automobile trip of fourteen hundred miles through the wildest part of Maine to Flagstaff, sixty miles from the railroad, where previously no automobile had ever penetrated. The inhabitants were greatly interested in this newfangled vehicle. The guide who had been persuaded to make the trip with Mr. Dill began by declaring that automobiles "go by explosions," and afterward became enthusiastically zealous in inviting residents to "take a ride."

One day Mr. Dill overtook upon the road a man whose log house was burning "Mister," called the man, "how long will it take you to get to the next house? I want help here."

He was invited to ride thither, and after the first half-mile his anxiety about the burning house quite disappeared.

"Let her burn!" said he, recklessly. "I should have to repair her, anyway. It's just as well if she burns down." He rode five miles and then walked back.

One of the most astonishing things about the machine was its speed. One day Mr. Dill used the telephone of a logging company to communicate with a certain "Bill," twenty miles away, and asked him to have some gasoline ready at a point five miles beyond, where Mr. Dill would call for it.

"To-morrer morning do?" asked Bill.

"No. I'd like it this afternoon."

"Where are ye? What ye want it fer?"

"I'm at ——, in an automobile. I'll be down there in an hour or so."

"You can't get here before to-morrer mornin'."

"I'll give you five dollars if you get the gasoline to your place before I reach it. If I get there first, I'll give you fifty cents, your own price."

"I guess you won't get there ahead," was Bill's reply, as he hung up the receiver with a snap.

He was an astonished man when he appeared at the appointed place with the gasoline and found Mr. Dill awaiting him.

**Old Marriage Certificates.**

Theorists are to be found all over the world who advocate that no man or woman shall be allowed to marry who has not a certificate of freedom from transmissible disease. Not even the most extreme, however, would go so far as a Prussian official in the town of Rappin, one of whose duties is to inspect butchers' meat and another to place the official seal on marriage certificates. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that on one occasion he used the wrong stamp and instead of sealing the nuptial contract he certified that the happy pair were free from trichinosis. The absurd mistake was not discovered until some days had elapsed, with the result that the high court of Berlin has had to be set in motion to rectify the error.

**The Natives Had Scruples.**

There is an amusing story told about an old-time South Sea trader. He had been in the habit of carrying all sorts of tinned meats, which the natives bought with avidity. Each tin was branded with a colored picture—a cow for beef, a sheep for mutton and a fish for sardines.

It happened that the firm who furnished the mutton thought it a good plan to change their labels, that their goods might be more easily distinguished from others. The mark was a red dragon.

The natives came with their copra to trade as usual. The new tins were shown them, but they recailed with horror and gave the trader to understand that they had some religious instructions and were not to be deluded into eating tinned devil.

The trader was forced to eat his stock of mutton himself, for not a native could be persuaded to touch the accursed thing.


I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

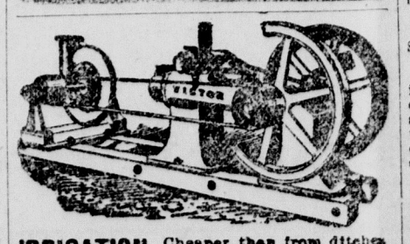
Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.






IRRIGATION Cheaper than from ditches. When and where you want it. Fuel, distillate and crude oil. Shipped ready to pump. Nothing to get out of order. Let us tell you about it.

VICTOR ENGINE AND MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., 132 Spear St., San Francisco, Cal.


## HUMMING OF THE WIRES.

**Meteorological Changes Are Denoted When the Music Is Pronounced.**

Everyone has noticed at times that the telegraph lines strung along the streets and roadways are singularly musical, emitting a humming sound that can be distinctly heard at a considerable distance. When telegraphy was in its infancy the yokel used to think that the noise was made by messages passing over the wires. Most educated people know that this is a silly theory, but they will be surprised to find that their own theory is about as ill founded. Dr. Laska, a Polish meteorologist, declares that the noise is not given out by the wind at all, but that it is caused by unseen terrestrial changes caused by meteorological influences. He hopes by a close study of the sounds to be able to discover a means of foreseeing what the weather is to be.

Whatever theory he formulates in this direction, it is to be hoped that it will be more reliable than the meteorological forecasts which have hitherto been given to the world. There is something humiliating in the fact that the weather defies the scientist. The meteorological office, with all its facilities, seems to be unable to give us more than a rough idea in figures of the weather which we have enjoyed—or otherwise—and that is not very consoling.

There is an opening for Dr. Laska, and there is a further opening for him if he can put the wires to use when Mr. Marconi has once for all proved that they are no longer necessary for the transmission of messages. And the rustic, instead of watching for colored sunsets, will then put his ear to telegraph poles. Curiously enough, the heathen in his Hindoo blindness already foretells the arrival of the rainy season by listening to the sound of the lonely wires which cross the vast expanses of his country. He found it out long ago and the scientist laughed at him for his pains.

**The Signs Failed.**

Phil Thompson was asked by some friends to see a lady of the party home from the Waldorf. He had somehow failed to catch her name. He was, therefore, uncertain as to whether she was a wife, widow or bachelor maid. However, reckless of consequences, he at length ventured upon this remark:

"I see," said he, "from the way you put on your cloak and attempt to catch step with me, instead of allowing me to catch step with you, that you are a bachelor maid, and, consequently, independent of the assistance of men."

"On the contrary," the lady replied, "you should at once recognize by these various signs and tokens that I am a married woman, and one not long past the honeymoon with a second husband at that."


Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." MRS. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.**


**Something About Canals.**

The Suez canal is usually considered the most important example of ship canals, though the number of vessels passing through it annually does not equal that passing through the canals connecting Lake Superior with the chain of great lakes at the south. In length, however, it exceeds any of the other great ship canals, its total length being 90 miles, of which about two-thirds is through shallow lakes, says Harper's Weekly.

The canal connecting the Bay of Cronstadt with St. Petersburg is a work of great strategic and commercial importance to Russia. The canal and sailing course in the bay are about 16 miles long, the canal proper being about six miles and the bay channel about 10 miles, and they together extend from Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, to St. Petersburg.

The next of the great ship canals connecting bodies of salt water in the order of date of construction is the Corinth canal, which connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Aegina. The canal reduces the distance from Adriatic ports about 175 miles, and from Mediterranean ports about 100 miles. Its length is about four miles.


STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

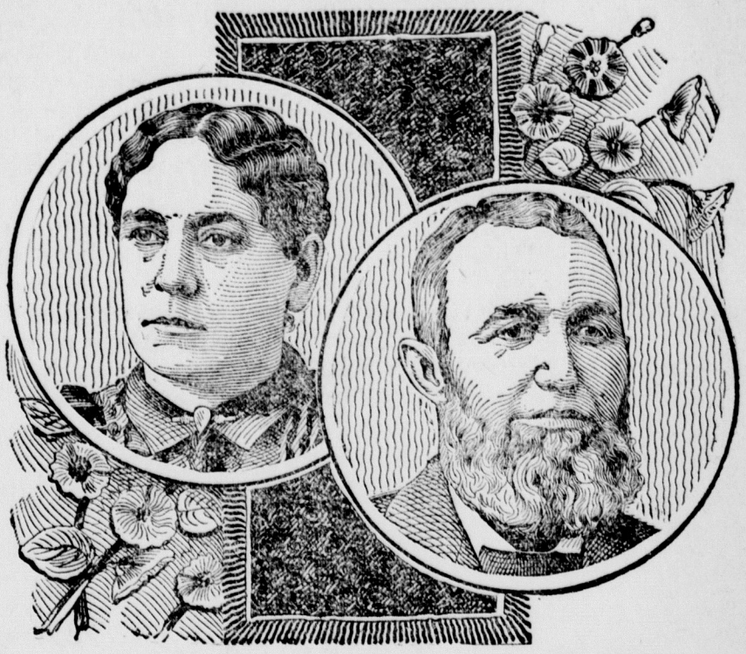
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL } Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.



# THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

## Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

—JOHN O. ATKINSON.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh."

JOHN O. ATKINSON,
Box 272 Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.


**Work for the Blind.**

I. Martignon urges the adoption of massage by the blind, citing the example of the Japanese, among whom it is practiced almost entirely by persons thus afflicted. Sight is not necessary for effectual work in this line, providing the operator be familiar with the muscular system and knows the art of massage thoroughly. Sweden, Switzerland, and Belgium are following the examples of Japan in this respect, and the author describes a class meeting held in Brussels by Professor G. Daniel for the instruction of about a dozen blind persons. Four theoretical lessons are given at the beginning of the course as to the value of massage and its application. The fifth lesson is devoted to the study of the skeleton, the sixth and seventh to the muscles which move the various portions of the body. Each pupil palpates the muscles on a human subject. The following lessons concern massage itself, and are continued until the pupils are individually well versed in the art. They are then admitted to practice in the clinic, and perfect themselves in the vocation by means of which they are afterward enabled to earn their living.

**A Wonderful Discovery.**

Broadland, S. Dak., March 28—Quite a sensation has been created here by the publication of the story of G. W. Gray, who after a special treatment for three months was prostrate and helpless and given up to die with Bright's Disease. Bright's Disease has always been considered incurable, but evidently from the story told by Mr. Gray, there is a remedy which will cure it even in the most advanced stages. This is what he says:

"I was helpless as a little babe. My wife and I searched everything and read everything we could find about Bright's Disease, hoping that I would be able to find a remedy. After many failures my wife insisted that I should try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I praise God for the day when I decided to do so for this remedy met every phase of my case and in a short time I was able to get out of bed and after a few weeks' treatment I was a strong, well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any lesser Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the most wonderful discovery which modern medical research has given to the world.

The electoral college this year will contain 476 votes or 29 more votes than were cast in the college when McKinley was elected last.


Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis. Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.


Satan always finds mischief for idle hands and brains.


FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.


When dollars are many, prepare for the time when dollars are few.


Bilious? Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.
They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.
*Sold Everywhere.*
Look for name and price on bottom.
Douglas uses Corona Coltskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SEED POTATOES 500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP

*Largest seed potato growers in the world!* Elegant stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre.
FOR 10 CENTS
and this notice we send you lots of farm seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about Teosinte, Speltz, Peaoat, Acrid Land Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Bromus, Earliest Cane, etc. Send for same today
JOHN A. SALZER. SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

**202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

**202 SANSOME STREET.** **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

# .... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

## BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

## CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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PACKERS OF THE

## GOLDEN GATE AND MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

: : :

**PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT**

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

**Consignments of Stock Solicited.**

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.